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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June 17, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and forty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, comprehensive, and reliable source of information, and is published daily except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. Extra copies can be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Jeffrey, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TEXT, No. 18, Knights of Macdonald—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 670, Foresters of America—William A. Watson, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

OSCAR LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Peter B. Hawley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MELBORN LODGE, No. 10, N. E. O. P.—W. Fred Watson, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Kille G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—W. Callahan, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 3, G. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain, William H. Langley; Evelyn L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

CLAY McLEOD, No. 164—James Graham, Chief Alexander; Charles G. Gillingham, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

D. A. R. Musicals.

That was an exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable entertainment given at the Trinity Church Guild Hall Thursday evening, under the auspices of Wm. Ellery Chapter, D. A. R. It was gotten up and arranged by Mrs. Pluniger, vice regent of the Chapter. The rooms were beautifully decorated with American flags, plants and flowers. There were about one hundred and fifty people present, including Mrs. Barker of Tiverton, Regent of Gaspee Chapter of Providence, Mrs. Ransom of Bristol, Regent of Bristol Chapter, Mrs. Hayden of Providence, President of the Embroidered Club, Mrs. Chaffee of Providence, of Gaspee Chapter, Miss Cole and Miss Gardner of Warren, members of Bristol Chapter, D. A. R.

The following programme was rendered in such an excellent manner that the entertainers were called upon to respond to many encores:

1. Quartette, Gounod
Selection from Faust.
Miss Stinson, Piano; Mr. Bryant, Cello;
Mr. Blaine, Flute; Mr. Sherman, Violin.
2. Solo, Florio Margherita,
Mrs. William Ransom.
3. Piano Duo, C. M. von Weber
Overture, Peter Schmitt,
Miss Alice Gardner and Miss Bertha Peckham.
4. Solo, C. B. Hawley
a. Greeting,
b. Sleepy Eyes,
c. Sleepy Sleep;
d. I Wait for Thee.
Mr. Augustus H. Swan.
5. Duo, a. His Mel, Mon Cor, Johna
b. Nearest and Dearest, Caracolo
Mrs. Ransom and Miss Louise L. Cole.
6. Reading, Selected
Mrs. Daniel F. Hayden.
7. Solo, Schiller's "Mir the Angen Reide"
Mrs. Ransom.
Violin Obligato, Mr. Sherman.
8. Solo, At Nightfall, Metraff
Miss Cole.
9. Quartette, Bach
The Awakening of Spring.
Miss Stinson, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Blaine,
and Mr. Sherman.
10. Solo, The Lost Chord, Mr. Arthur Sullivan
Mr. Swan.
11. Solo, a. Roses after Rain, Lehmann
b. The Heart that Sings Always, Howley
Mrs. Ransom.
12. Quartette, Bendix
American Fanfares,
(Tone pictures of the North and South.)
Miss Stinson, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Blaine,
and Mr. Sherman.

At the close Mrs. Burlington, Regent of the Chapter, extended the thanks of the Chapter to all those who had contributed to the entertainment, after which refreshments were served. The great success of the occasion was due largely to Mrs. Pluniger's energetic work.

On Wednesday Miss Martha Caroline Pritchard, daughter of Mr. George A. Pritchard, of this city, was one of the graduates at Wheaton Academy, Norton, Mass.

Among the graduates at Brown University next week are Messrs. Stephen Earl Gentry and Howard Sherman Steadman of this city.

Recent Deaths.

William R. Bateman.

Mr. William H. Bateman, a member of the well known Newport Bateman family, was killed in a runaway accident in East Greenwich on Wednesday. Mr. Bateman was driving out of a yard when a horse was rapidly approaching. An attempt to turn out of the way resulted in the two vehicles coming together. Mr. Bateman's horse ran and he was carried down Main street until the vehicle came into contact with a tree. The carriage was upset and Mr. Bateman struck on his head, fracturing his skull. He was taken to his home where he soon died.

Mr. Bateman was sixty-five years of age and was a son of the late Luther Bateman of this city. He lived in Newport until about 20 years ago when he removed to North Kingstown. Mr. Bateman and his brother, Henry B. Bateman of the State of Washington, owned considerable real estate in Newport, and were formerly owners of the polo lot.

Eugene Hartmann.

Mr. Eugene Hartmann died at his home on Bellevue avenue on Monday after several weeks' illness. He had a wide reputation as a caterer and was known to hosts of people in all parts of the world. His Newport establishment was patronized by the richest and most cultured of the land. Many luncheons and dinners were served by him and for many seasons he did a flourishing business.

Mr. Hartmann was born in France about 72 years ago. He came here more than 35 years ago, after serving as steward on the steamers to New York. He conducted a restaurant at John street and Bellevue avenue and later on Thames street where his reputation was made. For many years he had maintained the boarding house on Bellevue avenue where he died.

Mrs. Stephen McCarthy.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Leona Maria McCarthy, wife of Chief Boatwain Stephen McCarthy, was received with sorrow throughout the city on Thursday, as Mrs. McCarthy had, by her kind and lovable disposition, endeared herself to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. McCarthy was a daughter of the late Joseph Sharpe, and during a few short years death has removed three of her family, two sisters and a brother.

Three young daughters are left behind to mourn the loss of a very kind and affectionate mother.

Besides her husband, one brother, Mr. Thomas B. Sharpe, survives her.

Mrs. Asa T. Lawton.

Mrs. Asa T. Lawton was fatally injured in a runaway accident in Stamford, Conn., last Saturday afternoon, death resulting in the evening of the same day. The accident occurred while Mrs. Lawton was driving with her sister, Miss Hannah Lawton, and her nephew, Mr. George L. Swan. The horse became frightened at two automobiles and, after running for some distance, fell, throwing out the occupants. Although her two companions escaped easily, Mrs. Lawton struck on her head and was unconscious when picked up. She died without recovering consciousness.

Mrs. Lawton was a Newporter, being the daughter of the late Moses Lawton. She was a widow of the late Asa T. Lawton and made her home in this city until her removal to Stamford about 15 years ago. Colonel William J. Cozens married a sister of Mrs. Lawton as his first wife.

Wedding Bells.

Covell-Clarke.

Emmanuel Church was the scene of a novel wedding Wednesday evening when Miss Maude Evelyn Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Howard Clarke, was married to Mr. Louis Everett Covell, of Barrington, R. I. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and daisies.

At the appointed hour the bride entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a handsome dress of white liberty satin, trimmed with applique and a transparent yoke. She wore a tulle veil caught up with gardenias and her bouquet was of sweet peas.

Miss Emily Chace Taylor and Miss Sybil Edith Covell were the bridesmaids. Miss Taylor was dressed in pink mouseline, with insertions of white lace and carried daisies. Miss Covell wore a gown of white accordion-plated chiffon and also carried daisies.

The ushers were young ladies and college mates of the bride. They were the Misses Edith Anne Brown of Taunton, Jennie May Perry of Pawtucket, Alice Howard Manchester and Orice Lawton of Providence. They wore white mulle gowns and the nuptial mortar board, with the tassel on the left side and they also wore roses of

pale green satin ribbon which were also attached on the left side.

Their boutonnieres were of gardenias and they wore their fraternity pins.

Mr. Harold C. Covell performed the duties of best man and the ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., rector of the church.

Miss Marian G. Dowling presided at the organ and rendered the wedding marches and Mr. Augustus H. Swan sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden."

A reception, to which only relatives and intimate friends were invited, was held at the home of the bride's parents on Lincoln street.

About a quarter of all Newport's fishing business has been removed from Newport to Fall River, in order to take advantage of the reduced shipping rates to New York. The American Fisheries Company, the Seacoast River Oyster Company and Macomber & Simmons are now conducting all their fish business in Fall River, and it is possible that others may follow. The fish are being shipped from Fall River by the new Enterprise line. It is said that this line will soon be making a stop at Newport provided that suitable wharf property can be secured.

Governor Utter has appointed Judge John T. Blodgett, Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., and Dennis H. Sheehan a commission for the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. That commission organized with Judge Blodgett, chairman; Col. Sheffield, treasurer, and Mr. Sheehan, secretary. An informal conference will be held in Providence today of those interested in the State's representation on that occasion for a discussion of the nature of the exhibit, if any, that this State shall make.

Mr. Ernest P. Allan is again at the Newport Hospital suffering from the fracture of his left leg. He was able to get around with a cane after breaking the right leg some months ago, but walked with considerable difficulty. On Monday afternoon he fell on Park street near his home and broke the left leg near the hip. He was attended by Dr. Barker and was removed to the hospital where he's getting along as well as can be expected.

Roger Keteltas Wetmore, youngest son of Senator Wetmore, left here Thursday for a trip around the world. He goes first to Montreal, thence over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, thence to Alaska, Sandwich Islands, the Philippines and then to the Flowery Kingdom, to China and on through the regions of the far East, and home across the Atlantic. He will be absent in the vicinity of a year.

Richard A. Canfield has sold to David W. Bucklin and William S. Coe of New York the estate bounded north on Bath road, east on the estate of Noah Redford, south on lands of the Newport Casino and west on land of Maria L. Travers, together with a strip of land extending to Bellevue avenue.

The supreme court has denied the petition for a new trial in the case of J. Mitchell Clark vs. M. A. McCormick. This was a suit to recover an amount that had been overpaid on contract through a mistake. The jury in the common pleas division found a verdict for \$1400 for plaintiff.

An additional mail clerk has been placed on the train to Wickford to assist in distributing the Newport mail. The morning mail is now open earlier than during the winter, but the Boston and Providence papers do not arrive until the second mail.

Miss Margaret M. Sullivan has returned from New York where she was present at the Commencement exercises at Columbia University, where her brother, Mortimer A. Sullivan, received the degree of Bachelor of Law.

The graduating exercises of the North Kingstown High School occur on Tuesday next, when a class of twelve young ladies and one young man will be graduated. This is the first class to take the full course.

There was a lively and spectacular runaway on Thames street on Wednesday when a horse belonging to Mrs. Birkhead collided with three vehicles before being stopped. No serious damage was done.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island will be held at the State House in this city on July 4th.

The graduating exercises of the Newport Grammar Schools take place next Thursday, and the Rogers High School on Friday.

Luke H. Callahan has been awarded the contract for building 2500 feet of State highway in the town of Portsmouth.

Dr. Henry T. Coggeshall and family have arrived from New York for the season.

School Committees.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee, the last until fall, was held on Monday evening. Considerable business was transacted and teachers were elected for next year. Superintendent Lull's report contained the following:

The total enrollment for the four weeks ending May 26 was 3,305, the average belonging was 3,420.3, the average attending was 3,171.9, the percent of attendance 92.7 the cases of tardiness 488, and the cases of delinquency 56. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,103 pupils were enrolled.

The Board of Health has reported nine cases of scarlet fever since the last meeting of this board.

The expenses for May were as follows: Committee on buildings, \$356.37; committee on teachers, \$3,265.90; committee on text-books and supplies, \$375.78; committee on finance, \$1,319.92; total, \$5,318.96.

The schools have nearly completed a profitable year. The parents have never before known so well what their children are doing and how broad the curriculum is. The numbers this year in attendance on Parents' days have increased; but, even if they had not done so, the parents are better prepared to understand and appreciate because of their previous opportunities to inspect the work. The climax of the series of 11 Parents' days was reached on the evening of June 2, when the Townsend Industrial School was thrown open and representatives from 15 different classes were seen at work.

At the end of this month Henry W. Clarke, principal of the Lenthall, completes 31 years of service as a teacher. Of the 31, all but about five were spent in the service of this department. Mr. Clarke is, however, as far as energy, enthusiasm and progressiveness are concerned, 31 years young in teaching.

Mr. Hugh L. Taylor presented in June his cabinet and about 400 specimens of minerals, ores and fossils to the Coles laboratories. This is an excellent collection, well adapted to the needs of the classes. The thanks of this board are certainly due the donor. Clarke I. Calvert I and Lenthall VII have entertained the mothers for a half-hour, and so have helped to add to the general good will schoolward.

The members of the Women's Relief Corps have presented Potter VII a beautiful ten-foot flag for interior decoration.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs has shown his interest in the Townsend Industrial School by giving this department \$60 which he wishes to present as a reward for faithful and successful work in the four divisions of this school: viz., cooking, sewing, wood and iron work. This action also merits the approval of the board.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 210; number of cases of truancy (public 32; parochial, 93); 41; number out for illness and other causes, 205; number of different children truants, 35; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to parochial school, 2; number of certificates issued, 5. June 8 one boy was arrested for habitual truancy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Soekanosset School during his minority.

The committee voted to accept, with thanks, Mr. H. L. Taylor's gift of minerals, the Women's Relief Corps flag, and Mr. T. K. Gibbs' offer of prizes for the Townsend Industrial School. It was voted to adopt a new Latin text book in the schools; also to make a contract with Scannevin & Potter for installing an electric motor in the Townsend building. The calendar for next year was adopted as presented by Mr. Lull, the schools opening on the second Monday in September. It was voted to allow Mr. D. E. Campbell to use certain rooms in the Coddington building during the summer. The retiring trustees of the Teachers' Retirement fund, Mrs. Sorahan, Dr. Barker and Mr. Porter were re-elected.

The committee on teachers presented the following recommendations, which were adopted:

First—That the following teachers be re-elected at an increase of \$20, in accordance with the rules of the board: Misses Maude, Lawton, Champlin, Potter, Birkhead, Stevens, E. G. Nuss, S. S. Groff, Driscoll, Hodgson, Bradley, Muenchinger, Donovan, C. B. Peckham, Barker, Callahan, L. G. Curran, Murphy, Van Horne, Brazier, Feeney, Buchanan, Maher, Stewart, I. T. Mackie, Manchester, M. S. Brownell, Thompson and McLeish.

Second—That Misses L. P. Brownell, J. W. Mackie and Worthen be re-elected at an increase of \$50.

Third—That Fred P. Webber be re-elected a teacher in the Rogers at a salary of \$1,300.

Fourth—That Frank M. Greenlaw of the Coles laboratories be re-elected at a salary of \$2,100.

Fifth—That the resignations of Mr. Russell, Miss Blaisdell, Miss E. H. Murphy, Miss L. C. Tew and Miss Mary S. Clarke be accepted with regret.

Sixth—That Miss Grace M. Counihan be elected commercial teacher in the Rogers at \$900.

Seventh—That Miss Edith A. Barber be elected supervisor of drawing in all grades at \$800.

Eighth—That Miss Josephine S. Perry be elected teacher of the Coddington kindergarten at \$420.

Ninth—That Miss M. H. Hodgson be transferred from Carey I to Cranston I, that Miss A. I. Driscoll be transferred from Carey II to Carey I, Miss M. E. Stevens from Calvert II to Carey II, Miss E. C. Potter from Calvert V to Calvert II, and Miss M. A. Frank be elected to Calvert V at \$460.

Tenth—That the seven following graduates of the Rogers High School

and of the four-year training class be made elected assistants at \$334: Misses K. A. Driscoll, Harrington, H. M. Ward, Comstock, Connell, Hathaway and Rounds.

Eleventh—That the six following graduates of the Rogers High School and of the Rhode Island State Normal School, be made elected assistants at \$334: Misses A. E. Agnew, Eldy, Lee, Morrison, Shaulian and Stanhope.

Twelfth—That the maximum salary of grade VI shall be \$600 instead of \$500 and that the teachers of this grade shall be raised by an annual increase of \$20 to the new maximum.

Thirteenth—That the maximum salary of grade VII shall be \$650 instead of \$600 and that the teachers of this grade shall be raised by an annual increase of \$25 to the new maximum.

Fourteenth—That Miss Mae Stenhouse shall be elected at a salary of \$500 for the next year.

Fifteenth—That Miss Mae Stenhouse be elected to the Rogers High School at a salary of \$500.

Sixteenth—That all other elected teachers be re-elected to the same positions, at the same salaries that they are now receiving.

The teachers elected are therefore as follows:

Rogers High.	
Frank E. Thompson,*	\$1,300
John R. Leslie,	2,000
Frank M. Greenlaw,	2,100
Edward K. Stevens,	1,500
Grace M. Counihan,	900
Fred P. Webber,	1,300
Johnna Vogt-Smith,	1,200
Edith A. Barber,	1,200
Edith A. Barber,	1,200
Mary F. Leavitt,	1,200
Blanche Leavitt,	1,200
Lacy P. Brownell,	950
Mae Stenhouse,	500
Lorena E. French,	500

Townsend Industrial.

George H. Bryant,*	\$2,500
Benjamin May,	1,500
Alfred R. G. Gutzwiller,	1,500
Elizabeth T. Bosworth,	675
Harriet M. Stacey,	675
Mary M. Mackley,	350
Sarah H. Maule,	180

Callender.

H. Maude R. Lawton,	\$540
H. Maude R. Lawton,*	550
E. Elizabeth S. Chambers,*	500
K. Josephine S. Perry,	420

Calvert.

IX. Elizabeth Harrington,*	\$1,200
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750
IX. Anne E. Bree,	750

Clarke.

VI. Eleanor L. Freeman,	\$500
K. Julia T. Downing,	500
Henry R. A. Carey,	500

Clark.

VI. Signe A. Hallberg,*	\$500
VI. Elizabeth E. Kierman,*	500
VI. Elizabeth E. Kierman,*	500
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Clark.

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K. Julia T. Downing,	500
Henry R. A. Carey,	500

The Battle Ship.

In view of the discussion now going on as to the military value of the battle ship as compared to other factors of naval warfare, we venture to offer the following observations, based on the assumption that we have no battleships. It was written by Admiral Lucie in 1889, but is just as applicable to-day.

A navy is, in one sense, a sea army, or, to speak more correctly, its principal constituent, a fleet, is a sea army, to which all other component parts are but subsidiary. The analogy between a land army and a sea army is often so close that at some points it merges into identity; and in certain problems of war the two may be reasoned upon as identical. Thus the main body of the land army, composed of infantry, may be compared to a fleet of battleships. The infantry of the line acts in masses, and on the field of battle constitutes the principal fighting force. The

The Wings of the Morning

By LOUIS TRACY

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CHAPTER XV. CONTINUED.

The baronet could not fail to note the manner in which these two addressed each other, the fearless love which leaped from eye to eye, the calm acceptance of a relationship not to be questioned or gainsaid. Robert and Iris, without spoken word on the subject, had tacitly agreed to avoid the slightest semblance of subterfuge as unworthy alike of their achievements and their love.

"Your suggestion is admirable," cried Sir Arthur. "The ship's stores may provide Iris with some sort of rig-out, and an old friend of hers is on board at this moment, little expecting her presence. Lord Ventnor has accompanied me in my search. He will, of course, be delighted."

Anstruther flushed a deep bronze, but Iris broke in:

"Father, why did he come with you?"

Sir Arthur, driven into this sudden squall of explanation, became dignified.

"Well, you see, my dear, under the circumstances he felt an anxiety almost commensurate with my own."

"But why, why?"

Iris was quite calm. With Robert near, she was courageous. Even the perturbed baronet experienced a new sensation as his troubled glance fell before her searching eyes. His daughter had left him a joyous, heedless girl. He found her a woman, strong, self-reliant, purposeful. Yet he kept on, choosing the most straightforward means as the only honorable way of clearing a course so beset with unsuspected obstacles.

"It is only reasonable, Iris, that your affianced husband should suffer an agony of apprehension on your account and do all that was possible to effect your rescue."

"My affianced—husband?"

"Well, my dear girl, perhaps that is hardly the correct phrase from your point of view. Yet you cannot fail to remember that Lord Ventnor—"

"Father, dear," said Iris solemnly, but in a voice free from all uncertainty. "My affianced husband stands here! We pledged our troth at the very gate of death. It was ratified in the presence of God and has been blessed by him. I have made no compact with Lord Ventnor. He is a base and unworthy man. Did you but know the truth concerning him you would not mention his name in the same breath with mine. Would he, Robert?"

"Be advised by me, Sir Arthur, and you, too, Iris," he said. "This is no hour for explanations. Leave me to deal with Lord Ventnor. I am content to trust the ultimate verdict to you, Sir Arthur. You will learn in due course all that has happened. Go on board, Iris. Meet Lord Ventnor as you would meet any other friend. You will not marry him, I know. I can trust you."

"I am very much obliged to you," murmured the baronet, who, notwithstanding his worry, was far too experienced a man of the world not to acknowledge the good sense of this advice, no matter how ruthlessly might be the guise of the strange person who gave it.

"That is settled, then," said Robert, laughing good naturedly, for he well knew what a weird spectacle he must present to the bewildered old gentleman.

Even Sir Arthur Deane was fascinated by the rugged and hairy giant who carried himself so masterfully and helped everybody over the stile at the right moment. He tried to develop the change in the conversation.

"By the way," he said, "how came you to be on the Sirdar? I have a list of all the passengers and crew, and your name does not appear therein."

"Oh, that is easily accounted for. I shipped as a steward in the name of Robert Jenks."

"Robert Jenks! A steward!"

"Yes. That forms some part of the promised explanation."

Iris rapidly gathered the drift of her lover's wishes.

"Come, father," she cried merrily. "I am aching to see what the ship's stores, which you and Robert pin your faith to, can do for me in the shape of garments. I have the utmost belief in the British navy, and even a skeptic should be convinced of its infallibility if H. M. S. Orient is able to provide a lady's outfit."

Sir Arthur Deane gladly availed himself of the proffered compromise. He assisted Iris into the boat, though that active young person was far better able to support him, and a word to the officer in command sent the gig flying back to the ship. Anstruther during a momentary delay made a small request on his own account. Lieutenant Playdon, nearly as big a man as Robert, dispatched a note to his servant, and the gig speedily returned with a complete assortment of clothing and linen. The man also brought a dressing case, with the result that a dip in the bath and tea minutes in the hands of an expert valet made Anstruther a new man.

Acting under his advice, the bodies of the dead were thrown into the lagoon, the wounded were collected in the hut, to be attended to by the ship's surgeon, and the prisoners were paraded in front of Mir Jan, who identified every man and found by counting heads that none was missing.

Robert did not forget to write out a formal notice and fasten it to the rock. This proceeding further mystified the officers of the Orient, who had gradually formed a connected idea of the great fight made by the shipwrecked pair, though Anstruther squirmed inwardly when he thought of the manner in which Iris would picture the scene.

As it was, he had the first innings, and he did not fail to use the opportunity. In the few terse words which the mili-

tant Briton best understands he described the girl's fortitude, her unflinching cheerfulness, her uncomplaining readiness, to do and dare.

When he ended, the first lieutenant, who commanded the boats sent in pursuit of the flying Dyaks—the Orient sank both sampans as soon as they were launched—summed up the general verdict.

"You do not need our admiration, Captain Anstruther. Each man of us envies you from the bottom of his soul."

"There is an error about my rank," he said. "I did once hold a commission in the Indian army, but I was court-martialed and cashiered in Hongkong six months ago. I was unjustly convicted on a grave charge, and I hope some day to clear myself. Meanwhile I am a mere civilian. It was only Miss Deane's generous sympathy which led her to mention my former rank, Mr. Playdon."

Had another of the Orient's twelve pounder shells suddenly burst in the midst of the group of officers it would have created less dismay than this unexpected avowal. Court-martialed! Cashiered! None but a service man can grasp the awful significance of those words to the commissioned ranks of the army and navy.

Anstruther well knew what he was doing. Somehow he found nothing hard in the performance of these penances now. Of course the ugly truth must be revealed the moment Lord Ventnor heard his name. It was not fair to the good fellows crowding around him and offering every attention that the frank hospitality of the British sailor could suggest to permit them to adopt the tone of friendly equality which rigid discipline if nothing else would not allow them to maintain.

The first lieutenant again phrased the thoughts of his juniors.

"I and every other man in the ship cannot help but sympathize with you. But whatever may be your record—if you were an escaped convict, Mr. Anstruther—no one could withhold from you the praise deserved for your magnificent stand against overwhelming odds. Our duty is plain. We will bring you to Singapore, where the others will no doubt wish to go immediately. I will tell the captain what you have been good enough to acquaint us with, meanwhile we will give you every assistance and—er—attention in our power."

A murmur of approbation ran through the little circle. Robert's face paled somewhat. What first rate chaps they were, to be sure!

"I can only thank you," he said unsteadily. "Your kindness is more trying than adversity."

A rustle of silk, the intrusion into the intent knot of men of a young lady in a Paris gown, a Paris hat, carrying a Trouville parasol and most exquisitely gloved and booted, made every one gasp.

"Oh, Robert, dear, how could you? I actually didn't know you!"

Thus Iris, bewitchingly attired, was gazing now with provoking admiration at Robert, who certainly offered almost as great a contrast to his former state as did the girl herself. He returned her look with interest.

"Would any man believe," he laughed, "that clothes would do so much for a woman?"

"What a left handed compliment! But come, dearest, Captain Fitzroy and Lord Ventnor have come ashore with father and me. They want us to show them everything! You will excuse him, won't you?" she added, with a seraphic smile to the others.

They walked off together.

"Jimmy!" gasped a fat midshipman to a lanky youth. "She's got on your toes!"

Meaning that Iris had ransacked the Orient's theatrical wardrobe and pounced on the swell outfit of the principal female impersonator in the ship's company.

CHAPTER XVI.

Lord Ventnor was no fool. While Iris was transforming herself from a semisavage condition into a semblance of an ultra chic Parisienne, Sir Arthur Deane told the earl something of the state of affairs on the island.

His lordship, a handsome, saturnine man, cool, insolently polite, counseled patience, toleration, even silent recognition of Anstruther's undoubted claims for services rendered.

"She is an enthusiastic, high spirited girl," he urged upon his surprised hearer, who expected a very different expression of opinion. "This fellow Anstruther is a plausible sort of rascal, a good man in a tight place, too—just the sort of fire eating blackguard who would fill the heroic bill where a fight is concerned. Hang him, he licked me twice!"

Further amazement for the shipowner.

"Yes, it's quite true. I interfered with his little games, and he gave me the usual reward of the devil's apothecary. Leave Iris alone. At present she is strong up to an intense pitch of

gratitude, having barely escaped a terrible fate. Let her come back to the normal. Anstruther's shady record must gradually leak out. That will disgust her. He is hard up—cut off by his people and that sort of thing. There you probably have the measure of his scheming. He knows quite well that he can never marry your daughter. It is all a matter of police."

Sir Arthur willingly allowed himself to be persuaded. At the back of his head there was an uneasy consciousness that it was not "all a matter of police."

If it were he would never trust a man's face again. But Ventnor's well balanced arguments swayed him. The course indicated was the only decent one. It was humanly impossible for a man to chide his daughter and doubt her rescuer within an hour of finding them.

Lord Ventnor played his cards with a deeper design. He bowed to the inevitable. Iris said she loved his rival. Very well. To attempt to dissuade her was to throw her more closely into that rival's arms. The right course was to appear resigned, saddened, compelled against his will to reveal the distressing truth. Further, he counted on Anstruther's quick temper as an active agent. Such a man would be the first to rebel against an assumption of pitying toleration. He would bring bitter charges of conspiracy, of unbelievable compact to secure his ruin. All this must recoil on his own head when the facts were laid bare. Not even the hero of the island could prevail against the terrible indictment of the court martial. Finally, at Singapore, three days distant, Colonel Costobell and his wife were staying. Lord Ventnor, alone of those on board, knew this. Indeed, he accompanied Sir Arthur Deane largely in order to break off a somewhat trying entanglement. He smiled complacently as he thought of the effect on Iris of Mrs. Costobell's indignant remonstrances when the baronet asked that injured lady to tell the girl all that had happened at Hongkong.

However, Lord Ventnor was most profoundly annoyed, and he cursed Anstruther from the depths of his heart. But he could see a way out.

He came ashore with Iris and her father. The captain of the Orient also joined the party. The three men watched Robert and the girl walking toward them from the group of officers.

"Anstruther is a smart looking fellow," commented Captain Fitzroy. "Who is he?"

Truth to tell, the gallant commander of the Orient was secretly amazed by the metamorphosis effected in Robert's appearance since he scrutinized him through his glasses.

Poor Sir Arthur said not a word, but his lordship was quite at ease.

"From his name and from what Deane tells me I believe he is an ex-officer of the Indian army."

"Ah! He has left the service?"

"Yes, I met him last in Hongkong."

"Then you know him?"

"Quite well, if he is the man I imagine."

"That is really very nice of Ventnor," thought the shipowner. "The last thing I should credit him with would be a forgiving disposition."

Meanwhile Anstruther was reading Iris a little lecture. "Sweet one," he explained to her, "do not allude to me by my former rank. I am not entitled to it. Some day, please God, it will be restored to me. At present I am a plain civilian, and by the way, Iris, during the next few days say nothing about our mine."

"Oh, why not?"

"Just a personal whim. It will please me."

"If it pleases you, Robert, I am satisfied."

He pressed her arm by way of answer. They were too near to the waiting trio for other comment.

"Captain Fitzroy," cried Iris, "let me introduce Mr. Anstruther to you. Lord Ventnor, you have met Mr. Anstruther before."

The sailor shook hands. Lord Ventnor smiled affably.

"Your enforced residence on the island seems to have agreed with you," he said.

"Admirably. Life here has its drawbacks, but we fought our enemies in the open. Didn't we, Iris?"

"Yes, dear. The poor Dyaks were not sufficiently modernized to attack us with false testimony."

His lordship's sallow face wrinkled somewhat. So Iris knew of the court martial, nor was she afraid to proclaim to all the world that this man was her lover. As for Captain Fitzroy, his bushy eyebrows disappeared into his peaked cap when he heard the manner of their speech.

Nevertheless Ventnor smiled again.

"Even the Dyaks respected Miss Deane," he said.

But Anstruther, sorry for the manifest weakness of the shipowner, repressed the retort on his lips and forthwith suggested that they should walk to the north beach in the first instance, that being the scene of the wreck.

During the next hour he became auditor rather than narrator. It was Iris who told of his wild fight against wind and waves; Iris who showed them where he fought with the devilfish; Iris who expatiated on the long days of ceaseless toil, his dauntless courage in the face of every difficulty, the way in which he rescued her from the clutch of the savages, the skill of his preparations against the anticipated attack and the last great achievement of all, when time after time he felled the Dyaks' best laid plans and flung them off, crippled and disheartened, during the many phases of the thirty hours' battle.

There were tears in her eyes when she ended, but they were tears of thankful happiness, and Lord Ventnor, a silent listener who missed neither word nor look, felt a deeper chill in his cold heart as he realized that this woman's love could never be his. The knowledge excited his passion the more. His hatred of Anstruther now became a mania, an insensate resolve to mortally stab this meddler who always stood in his path.

Robert hoped that his present ordeal was over. It had only begun. He was called on to answer questions without

number. Why had the tunnel been made? What was the mystery of the valley of death? How did he manage to guess the dimensions of the sun-dial? How came he to acquire such an amazing stock of out of the way knowledge of the edible properties of roots and trees? How? Why? Where? When? They never would be satisfied, for not even the British navy, peering his nose into the recesses of the world, often comes across such an amazing story as the adventures of this couple on Rainbow Island.

He readily explained the creation of quarry and cave by telling them of the vein of antimony imbedded in the rock near the vault. Antimony is one of the substances that covers a multitude of doubts. No one, not excepting the doctors who use it, knows much about it, and in Chinese medicine it might be a chief factor of exceeding nastiness.

Inside the cavern the existence of the partially completed shaft to the ledge accounted for recent disturbances on the face of the rock, and newcomers could not, of course, distinguish the bones of poor "J. S." as being the remains of a European.

Anstruther was satisfied that none of them hazarded the remotest guess as to the value of the gaunt rack they were staring at, and chance helped him to baffle further inquiry.

A trumpet on board the Orient was blowing his lungs out to summon them to luncheon when Captain Fitzroy put a final query.

"I can quite understand," he said to Robert, "that you have an affection for this weird place, but I am curious to know why you lay claim to the island. You can hardly intend to return here."

He pointed to Robert's placard stuck on the rock.

Anstruther paused before he answered. He felt that Lord Ventnor's dark eyes were fixed on him. Everybody was more or less desirous to have this point cleared up. He looked the questioner squarely in the face.

"In some parts of the world," he said, "there are sunken reefs, unknown, uncharted, on which many a vessel has been lost without any contributory fault on the part of her officers."

"Undoubtedly."

"Well, Captain Fitzroy, when I was stationed with my regiment in Hongkong I encountered such a reef and wrecked my life on it. At least that is how it seemed to me then. Fortune threw me ashore here after a long and bitter submergence. You can hardly blame me if I cling to the tiny speck of land that gave me salvation."

"No," admitted the sailor. He knew there was something more in the allegory than the text revealed, but it was no business of his.

"Moreover," continued Robert smilingly, "you see I have a partner."

"There cannot be the slightest doubt about the partner," was the prompt reply.

Then every one laughed, Iris more than any, though Sir Arthur Deane's gaiety was forced, and Lord Ventnor could taste the acidity of his own smile.

Later in the day the first lieutenant told his chief of Anstruther's voluntary statement concerning the court martial. Captain Fitzroy was naturally pained by this unpleasant revelation, but he took exactly the same view as that expressed by the first lieutenant in Robert's presence.

Nevertheless he pondered the matter and seized an early opportunity of mentioning it to Lord Ventnor. That distinguished nobleman was vastly surprised to learn how Anstruther had cut the ground from beneath his feet.

"Yes," he said, in reply to the sailor's request for information, "I know all about it. It could not well be other-wise, seeing that next to Mrs. Costobell I was the principal witness against him."

"That must have been awkward for you," was the unexpected comment.

"Indeed! Why?"

"Because rumor linked your name with that of the lady in a somewhat unspoken way."

"You astonish me. Anstruther certainly made some stupid allegations during the trial, but I had no idea he was able to spread this malicious report subsequently."

"I am not talking of Hongkong, my lord, but of Singapore, months later."

Captain Fitzroy's tone was exceedingly dry. Indeed, some people might deem it offensive.

His lordship permitted himself the rare luxury of an angry scowl.

"Rumor is a lying jade at the best," he said curtly. "You must remember, Captain Fitzroy, that I have uttered no word of scandal about Mr. Anstruther, and any doubts concerning his conduct can be set at rest by perusing the records of his case in the adjutant general's office at Hongkong."

"Him!" said the sailor, turning on his heel to enter the chart room.

The girl and her father went back to the island with Robert. After taking thought the latter decided to ask Mir Jan to remain in possession until he returned. There was not much risk of another Dyak invasion. The fate of Taung S'ali's expedition would not encourage a fresh set of marauders, and the Mohammedan would be well armed to meet unforeseen contingencies, while on his (Anstruther's) representations the Orient would land an abundance of stores. In any event it was better for the native to live in freedom on Rainbow Island than to be handed over to the authorities as an escaped convict, which must be his immediate fate no matter what magnanimous view the government of India might afterward take of his services.

Mir Jan's answer was emphatic. He took off his turban and placed it on Anstruther's feet.

"Sahib," he said, "I am your dog. If some day I am found worthy to be your faithful servant, then shall I know that Allah has pardoned my transgressions."

In spite of himself Sir Arthur Deane could not help liking Anstruther. The man was magnetic, a hero, an ideal gentleman. No wonder his daughter was infatuated with him. Yet the future was dark and storm tossed, full of sinister threats and complications. Iris did not know the wretched circumstances which had come to pass since they parted and which had changed the whole aspect of his life. How could he tell her? Why should it be his

miserable lot to snatch the cup of happiness from her lips? In that moment of silent agony he wished he were dead, for death alone could remove the burden laid on him. Well, surely he might bask in the sunshine of her laughter for another day. No need to embitter her joyous heart until he was driven to it by dire necessity.

So he resolutely brushed aside the woebegone phantom of care and entered into the abandon of the hour with a zest that delighted her. The dear girl imagined that Robert, her Robert, had made another speedy conquest, and Anstruther himself was much elated by the sudden change in Sir Arthur Deane's demeanor.

They behaved like school children on a picnic. They roamed over Iris' troubles in the matter of divided skirts, too much divided to be at all pleasant. The shipowner tasted some of her sage brew and vowed it was excellent. They unearthed two bottles of champagne, the last of the case, and promised each other a hearty toast at dinner. Nothing would content Iris but that they should draw a farewell bucketful of water from the well and drench the pitcher plant with a torrential shower.

Robert carefully secured the pocket-hooks, money and other effects found on their dead companions. The baronet, of course, knew all the principal officers of the Sirdar. He surveyed these mournful relics with sorrowful interest.

"The Sirdar was the crack ship of my fleet and Captain Ross my most trusted commander," he said. "You may well imagine, Mr. Anstruther, what a cruel blow it was to lose such a vessel, with all these people on board and my only daughter among them. I wonder now that it did not kill me."

"She was a splendid sea boat, sir. Although disabled, she fought gallantly against the typhoon. Nothing short of a reef would break her up."

"Ah, well," sighed the shipowner, "the few timbers you have shown me here are the remaining assets out of £300,000."

"Was she not insured?" inquired Robert.

"No—that is, I have recently adopted a scheme of mutual self insurance, and the loss falls pro rata on my other vessels."

The baronet glanced covertly at Iris. The words conveyed little meaning to her. Indeed, she broke in with a laugh:

"I am afraid I have heard you say, father dear, that some ships in the fleet paid you best when they ran ashore."

"Yes, Iris. That often happened in the old days. It is different now. Moreover, I have not told you the extent of my calamities. The Sirdar was lost on March 18, though I did not know it for certain until this morning. But on March 25 the Bahadur was sunk in the Mersey during a fog, and three days later the Jemadar turned turtle on the James and Mary shoal in the Hooghly. Happily there were no lives lost in either of these cases."

Iris was appalled by this list of casualties, yet she gave no thought to the serious financial effect of such a string of catastrophes. Robert, of course, appreciated this side of the business, especially in view of the shipowner's remark about the insurance. But Sir Arthur Deane's stiff upper lip deceived him. He failed to realize that the father was acting a part for his daughter's sake.

Oddly enough, the baronet did not seek to discuss with them the legal looking document affixed near the cave. It claimed all rights in the island in their joint names, and this was a topic he wished to avoid. For the time, therefore, the younger man had no opportunity of taking him into his confidence, and Iris held faithfully to her promise of silence.

The girl's ragged raiment, sou'wester and strong boots were already packed away on board. She now rescued the Bible, the battered tin cup, her revolver and the rifle which had "served" the Dyaks when they nearly caught Anstruther and Mir Jan napping. Robert also gathered for her an assortment of Dyak hats, belts and arms, including Taung S'ali's parasol and a sampitan. These were her trophies, the spoils of the campaign.

His concluding act was to pack two of the empty oil tins with all the valuable lumps of auriferous quartz he could find where he shot the rubbish from the cave beneath the trees. On top of these he placed some antimony ore, and Mir Jan, wondering why the sahib wanted the stuff, carried the consignment to the waiting boat. Lieutenant Playdon, in command of the last party of sailors to quit the island, evidently expected Mir Jan to accompany them, but Anstruther explained that the man would await his return some time in June or July.

Sir Arthur Deane found himself speculating on the cause of this extraordinary resolve, but, steadfast to his policy of avoiding controversial matters, said nothing. A few words to the captain procured enough stores to keep the Mohammedan for six months at least, and while these were being landed the question was raised how best to dispose of the Dyaks.

The commander wished to consult the convenience of his guests.

"If we go a little out of our way and land them in Borneo," he said, "they will be hung without troubling you further. If I take them to Singapore they will be tried on your evidence and sent to penal servitude. Which is it to be?"

It was Iris who decided.

"I cannot bear to think of more lives being sacrificed," she protested. "Perhaps if these men are treated mercifully and sent to their homes after some punishment their example may serve as a deterrent to others."

So it was settled that way. The anchor rattled up to its berth, and the Orient turned her head toward Singapore. As she steadily passed away into the deepening azure the girl and her lover watched the familiar outlines of Rainbow Island growing dim in the evening light. For a long while they could see Mir Jan's tall, thin figure motionless on a rock at the extremity of Europa point. Their but, the reef, the ledge, came into view as the cruiser swung round to a more northerly course.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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HINTS FOR FARMERS

Hay For Farm Horses.

Hay fed liberally to a hard worked horse becomes a positive burden during working hours, says Dr. A. S. Alexander in The Homestead. It cannot be properly digested and is simply lodged about as an extra ball, causing discomfort and yielding no benefit. Farm work horses should, therefore, be fed just that amount of hay which they will clean up readily. It should be fed early in the morning after watering and before feeding grain. At noon in hot weather when there is no work to be done it should be withheld or but a pound or so allowed after a sip of water and while the horse is cooling off before getting his noon feed of grain. At night it should be liberally fed after the grain ration has been administered. The hay should be of good quality and should be well cut. The amount fed should be increased when work decreases. Where in summer time ten to twelve pounds per day will suffice, the winter amount may be doubled as the grain ration is decreased. During the hard work season it is not the amount of food eaten, but the amount digested and assimilated, that counts.

Bees in the Orchard.

M. J. Wragg, of Des Moines (Ia.) nurseryman, has great faith in the honey bee as an insecticide. He trusts to it rather than spraying. In a recent article he says:

"It is a question whether or not a sufficient quantity of honey bees to visit the orchard blossoms will do more good and be the means of producing more fruit than spraying the trees in the ordinary manner, as carried out even on most systematic and scientific plans. We are inclined to favor the bees, and for our part have given the job into their hands entirely. While spraying in the proper season does not conflict with the work of the bees on fruit blossoms, yet some people are foolish enough to spray their fruit trees when in full bloom, thus defeating the very object they desire to obtain."

Care of Dairy Cows.

Lovers of dumb animals can find much satisfaction in the statement made in a report which has been republished by the bureau of animal industry that in the housing and general care of dairy cows no foreign country shows, as a rule, in general practice any methods or conditions better than those found in America. The average conditions everywhere are bad enough, with opportunities for great improvement, but such improvement is being made as rapidly in the United States as anywhere. Nowhere else, it is stated, is there a better appreciation of the importance and economy of abundant room, light, air, drains, comfort and cleanliness for cows.—American Cultivator.

Watering Horses.

Make it a practice to always water horses before feeding, allowing a sip or two coming in from work and a sip or two on going to the field if the horse desires to drink, and then endeavor to provide small quantities of pure water at frequent intervals when the horse is at work. Lastly, bear in mind that annoyances of all kinds interfere with digestion; hence the work horse should be protected against flies, should have a clean, well ventilated stable, daily grooming and clean, comfortable harness.

Care of Lambs.

For scours in the lamb change the food of the ewe and give each lamb three drops of oil of cinnamon and three drops of tincture of opium at a dose, every four hours, in a teaspoonful of milk. If access is had to a mixture of equal parts of salt and ashes there will be little danger of lamb cholera. Sulphur and fresh clay in small quantities are often relished. Rock salt should always be in the trough.

The Asparagus Bed.

Asparagus should be cut sparingly the first year, and it is better not to cut it at all. The roots need about three years to get well established. After that it will continue in bearing for many years if cared for. Nothing is gained by being in a hurry. The roots are easily exhausted if overworked while young, and they will continue to send up shoots unless let alone.

Mottles in Butter.

Mottles in butter are caused by the presence and uneven distribution of buttermilk adhering to the outer surface of the granules and to the hardening and localizing effect of salt brine upon the casing of the buttermilk thus retained in the butter. An even distribution of salt will prevent mottles even if some buttermilk is retained in the butter.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Grading Up Poultry.

It is easier and cheaper to grade up a flock of chickens by getting full blood roosters than any other way. If no others are used and changed every year it will not take long to get them to a point as good for farm use as pure breeds. It would be safe to buy at least one setting of full blood eggs every year, too, besides the roosters.

Keep the Good Mares.

The breeder who sells his best mares and keeps those for brood purposes which cannot be sold for good prices will in time, says Horse Breeder, find that he has made an expensive mistake.

Milk For Young Stock.

Pity the pig or calf that must be raised without milk. Sweet skim milk and good green grass is such a "balanced ration" for these young animals as no stock food vender has yet been able to excel.

Scorched Muslin.

Remove soot stains from your summer muslin by soaking the cloth in lukewarm water, squeezing lemon juice over it and sprinkling a little salt also on the stain, then bleach in the sun.

There is a selfishness even in gratitude when it is too profuse.—Cumberland.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

House Sanitation.

Every week there should be thorough attention given to the plumbing in the house. All waste pipes should be flushed with boiling lye in sufficient quantities to eat away the accumulation of grease that coats the interior of the pipes leading from the kitchen, says the Chicago News. A solution of carbolic acid is invaluable for flushing the pipes leading from stationary wash stands. The solution in either case should be poured rapidly, so the pipes are full and every bit of the interior surface is thus made sanitary. Two pounds of copperas dissolved in a pail of water is an excellent solution, as also a boiling solution of sal soda, one pint to three gallons of water.

To Get Rid of Mice.

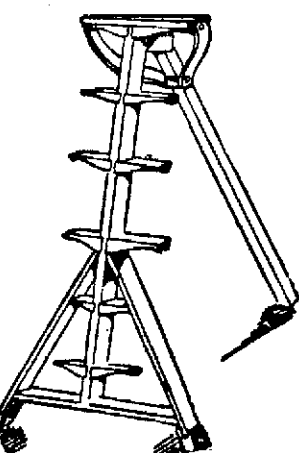
Smoke the mouse trap before placing it, for the mice are much more apt to enter it when this precaution is taken. After the cheese is securely fastened to the hook hold the trap over an open gas jet or lamp until the cheese is well toasted. In this way the odor of the cheese permeates the wood and attracts the mice, and the smoked trap proves very enticing. A tiny mouse hole can be stuffed with soap, and this the mice will not disturb. A large hole can be stopped by crushing a piece of newspaper, saturating it with turpentine and sprinkling it with red pepper. Mouse holes stuffed in this way have been left undisturbed for years.

Weights and Measures.

One quart of sifted flour is one pound.
One quart of granulated sugar is one pound.
Two cups of butter packed are one pound.
Ten eggs are one pound.
Five cups of sifted flour are one pound.
A wineglass is half a gill.
Eight even tablespoons are a gill.
Four even saltspoons make a teaspoon.
A saltspoon is a good measure of salt for all custards, puddings, blanc manges, etc.

Tripod Stepladder.

A stepladder of light and novel design has been evolved by a Colorado inventor. The economy of material would be much appreciated by those who have to carry stepladders about from



LADDER OF NOVEL DESIGN.

place to place, to whom any saving of weight is a grateful benefaction. The ladder consists of a single stile, to which are secured a series of horizontal steps. A single prop pivoted near the upper end of the stile takes the place of the usual double stile support. A cross piece at the foot of the stile carries diverging braces and insures stability by increasing the base area.

Hints For the Nursery.

A child that learns verses and hymns as punishment is certain to take a dislike to such things later on.
Medicine suitable for a grown person is too strong for a child. Never administer such a dose without the advice of a physician.
The skin of a child being delicate, it is important that the soap used for it should be of the best. A coarse soap is apt to cause irritation and even a troublesome rash.

Cooking Potatoes.

Soak bacon in water for a few minutes before frying. This prevents the fat from running.
A spoonful of vinegar added to the cooking water will make meat or fowls in it quite tender.

Carrots should always be cut in slices instead of in cubes, because the darker outside part is richer in flavor than the center, and if cut in cubes some of the cubes will be lacking in flavor in consequence.

For the Sewing Machine.

A dirty sewing machine is always heavy to work. If your machine does not run as lightly as it should do thoroughly oil it with kerosene. Work the machine (without cotton) for a few minutes to insure the kerosene penetrating thoroughly, then wipe off all oil and grit and oil once more, this time with the proper lubricating oil.

Paid For the Sheep.

King Leopold of Belgium once noticed at an art exhibition a small painting representing a flock of sheep in a field at sunset time. When the king expressed a wish to buy the picture and asked the price the artist put on a guileless look and said, "Supposing your majesty paid for my sheep at the butcher's value, 50 francs apiece?" The king glanced at the canvas, muttered, "Ten or twelve sheep—from 500 to 600 francs—not too much for the picture," and the bargain was concluded.

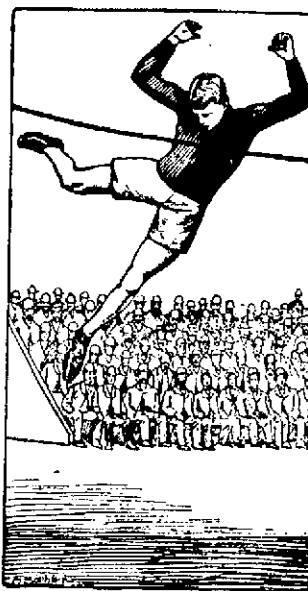
Three days later the painter brought his canvas to the castle at Lachen. When the counting of the sheep began the artist pointed to a number of white dots in the background and said gravely: "Don't forget those. There are at least 1,000." "But isn't that just dust?" King Leopold asked anxiously. "No, sir, those are sheep." "On your word of honor?" "On my word of honor."

And thus the king of the Belgians, a stickler for strict economy, paid 50,000 francs for a painting which would have been well paid for by 15,000 francs.

The SPORTING WORLD

Jumper Jones Going Abroad.

Champion High Jumper S. S. Jones of the New York Athletic club is to go abroad again this summer to compete against the foreign stars. He has



S. S. JONES IN ACTION.

already defeated the best men of America and England.

Jones was intercollegiate champion in the high jump for two years. He is a graduate of New York university.

A One Armed Pitcher.

Probably the strangest expert ball twirler in the country is young George Ely of Los Angeles, Cal., who lost his right arm under the crushing wheels of a heavy dray when he was twelve years old. He is a star pitcher and an almost infallible outfielder; but, more than these even, he is a marvelous performer at the bat.

Ely went into the game with a terrible handicap, as may be imagined, but he was determined to train himself to play better with one hand (and a left hand, too) than any one else in his own city could with two, and he succeeded to a degree that has already made him famous. While he is still only a boy and is pitching for his high school team, so fast is he developing and so widespread has become the knowledge of his prowess that he has been approached by the Pacific coast league with the request that he "sign up" and enter the ranks of the western professional stars.

Ely shines particularly as a "south-paw" pitcher. In this role the stocky little fellow has not lost a game to any amateur team of the state throughout the season.

Weighty Pitcher Leslie.

The biggest man in the Central league to date is Pitcher Frank Eugene Leslie of the Dayton (O.) twirling staff. Leslie, who has signed a contract and who hails from Greenfield, Ind., is six feet three inches tall and when stripped tips the scales at 177 pounds. He has had no league experience, but his record among the independent teams of southern Indiana is good enough to give him a strong recommendation. Dayton now has six pitchers under contract. Smith, Parsons and Johns are thoroughly tried and are regarded as the star trio of the league. Bonnett and Beverley are new men to the Central, although the former signed last year.

Dwyer's New Purchase.

Philip J. Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey club, recently bought a controlling interest in the Queens County (N. Y.) Jockey club, under whose direction the metropolitan racing season begins each year at the Aqueduct track. Mr. Dwyer is said to have paid \$225,000 for 2,048 out of a total of 4,000 shares, which he bought from the estate of Thomas B. Reilly. Mr. Dwyer founded the Brooklyn handicap.

Mellody Refuses Match With Ryan.

"Honey" Mellody wants no more of Buddy Ryan's game. This was shown in a telegram received recently by Jimmy Reid, the new manager of the Chicago Cubster. It came to Reid in response to a couple of earnest messages from Reid to Johnny Mooney regarding a match in Butte or Spokane between the men.

Owen Moran.

Owen Moran, the bantamweight of England, impresses all who see him as a "good one." He is very light complexioned, with light hair and blue eyes. He has an excellent pair of shoulders, and his hands look as though they were made for hitting.

No International Polo.

It has been decided by the Hurlingham club of England not to send an English polo team to America this season. The members of the Hurlingham team are unable to get away on account of business.

Sells Miss Vance, 2:14-1-4.

A. J. Helfman of Anawa, Ia., has sold to O. A. Bader of Hawarden, Ia., the mare Miss Vance, 2:14, by Advance, dam by Adrian Wilkes. She will be used on the road.

Will the Giants Win Against

"That New York bunch ought to win the National league pennant and the world's championship, too," says Lou Ritter. "The pitching staff will do it."

Young Cannell.

Young Cannell is battling and fielding brilliantly with the Boston Nationals this spring.

"The reason," said Uncle Thomas,

"that some stupid men get along better than some smart ones is that they don't keep talking all the time and making enemies."

Poor Hen Food.

Poor or misty grain isn't the cheapest for poultry even though it costs less than the other kind.

Co-operation of Clergy and Laity in Arizona.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, head master of the Grotton School, speaking recently in Boston of the co-operation of the laity and the clergy, gave an example of one form of its practice taken from his own experience while at Tombstone, Ariz., where he received a letter notifying him of a meeting at which he was to be present as a speaker with the Methodist clergyman. The letter read:

"I have strangled a set-to between the Episcopal and the Methodist parsons. I am backing the Episcopal parson."—Boston Record.

Logical.—Bridge—I'll have to be having ye, ma'am, unless ye give me more wages.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—More wages? Why, you don't know a how to cook, and you don't even know how to wash dishes properly.

Bridge—That's just it, ma'am. The work's harder for me because I don't know how to do it.

Mrs. McBluff—I thought you might at least have put a dollar in the collection plate at church today.

Mr. McBluff—What was the use? There wasn't anybody looking when the plate came to me.—Philadelphia Press.

"Is he rich?" asked the seeker after truth.

"Rich!" exclaimed Mr. Conn. "I should say so. Why, he is so rich he can eat with a knife in a first-class hotel dining-room."—Portland Telegram.

"Now that we're engaged," said the fair girl, "I don't want to call you 'Wellington.' Isn't there some shorter name, some nickname, that you have?"

"Why, dear," replied Wellington Carmichael, "the fellows at college used to call me—er—Pie Face."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Gayman—Why do you dislike him so? He's a member of your club, isn't he?

Mr. Gayman—Yes, but he has no business to be.

Mrs. Gayman—Why, what's the matter? Doesn't he drink?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. John Hunan took a small party on her yacht last Saturday to West Point. Her guests included Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock and Prince Paleologue. The members of the party are the guests of General Wheeler for the day.—N. Y. Mail.

Identifying the Speakers.—"The lady in the purple waist is out of order," announced the presiding officer at a recent woman's convention. "The lady in gray foulard has the floor."

Who says women are not parliamentarians?—Pittsburg Post.

Consolidated Broker—I have just made up my annual balance sheet, and do you know that on last year's operations I lost over \$250,000? It's a fact, and the worst of it is that fully \$100 of that was my own money! Ain't it awful?—New Yorker.

"So you think Garfield ought to resign, eh? Now, just put yourself in his place."

"I would if I could. It pays pretty well, I understand."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kuliker—A fool and his money are very soon parted.

Blocker—Yes, but it's awfully hard to part two fools without any money.—Puck.

"George Washington couldn't tell a lie." "I wish my wife were like George she can tell a lie the minute I tell it to her."—Houston Post.

Policeman—"Fall back, there! Fall back."

Boy (sneakily)—"G'wn. D'ye think we're Rooshians?"—Puck.

ORIGIN OF LLOYD'S.

Humble Beginning of Europe's Great Maritime Agency.

Two centuries ago a man who had a cargo to send to the Mediterranean contrived to get rid of some of the risk by inducing a friend to take an interest with him. It was necessary to write out a statement of contract to which the guarantors subscribed. This was the first underwriting. These two men happened to be frequenters of Lloyd's coffee house in London, which was a favorite place for the merchants of the town to gather to discuss business or to gossip.

Others immediately saw the advantage of the scheme which their colleagues had devised, and on the next voyage the risk was parceled out among a larger number of the patrons of the coffee house.

Out of this small beginning has grown the great European maritime agency, still bearing the name of the humble coffee house proprietor, and which not only writes risks on vessels, but rates them and publishes their arrivals at every port the world over, no matter how small or how remotely situated.—From "The Annals of the American Academy."

Marking the Boots.

A great many people on staying at an English hotel for the first time wonder how it is that "boots" can return to the different rooms the footgear placed outside the bedroom doors to be cleaned. This is quite a simple matter. All he does is to take a piece of chalk, mark upon the sole of the boot the number of the room from which he takes them and then sends them downstairs all together to be cleaned. When this has been done they are sorted, taken upstairs again and deposited outside their respective doors without the occupants of the different rooms knowing that they have been removed.

Indiscrete.

When a girl acts as if she were tired to the end of a concert and tries to look as if she were only buttoning her gloves, men likely she is just become engaged.—New York Press.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

CAPT. GRAHAM'S GRATITUDE

Suffered from Sores on Face and Back—Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.

ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching

Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation, and mercurial itching made me wild. After a few applications of Cuticura the torment subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months. (signed) M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Retail Drug & Chem. Corps, Boston, Sole

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

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GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

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BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

The Mercury.

Report, R. I.
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.
Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, June 17, 1905.

The month of June has thus far been emphatically the month of weddings.

The Long wharf improvements are moving very slowly at the present time. Perhaps they will get a move on later.

Wednesday was the hottest day of the season thus far. We can stand a good many more of them. So send them right along.

The article by Admiral Luce in another column of the MERCURY is well worth reading. What the Admiral does not know about the Navy is not worth knowing.

Only twelve more days remain in which to register in order to vote any time during the year 1905. There will be important elections this fall; all will want to vote when the time comes, so better prepare for it now.

Orders for 1,000 cars for the imperial Japanese railways have been placed with Pennsylvania car-building companies. Contracts for nine hundred additional box cars for quick delivery will be made in a few days.

The life insurance companies are getting together. They have called in all their literature abusing one another and lambing and bland they are going for the public with a united front. The individual had now better look out.

Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener and E. J. Berwind are the three capitalists who will soon enter the rapid transit field in New York to bid for new subways. It will be known as the Metropolitan syndicate. Their capital will be about \$100,000,000.

Paul Morton has undertaken a big job—that of bringing order out of chaos in the Equitable. He will find it very straining, and his salary has doubtless been fixed accordingly. It will compare favorably, to say the least, with what he got as Secretary of the Navy.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Springfield (Mass.) Street Railway Company, in New Haven, the following officers were elected: President, C. S. Mellen; First Vice President, Wm. Skinner, Holyoke; Second Vice President, H. M. Kochersperger; Treasurer, A. B. May.

J. Montgomery Sears, who lately died in Boston, was estimated before his death to be worth from fifteen to twenty millions. Now the executor reports only four millions. The explanation is that he gave away the balance before his death to avoid the five per cent. collateral inheritance tax.

It has been agreed that the Peace Conference between Russia and Japan shall be held in Washington. It is thought, though, that the high commissioners will remain there but a short time during the warm weather, but that an adjournment will be early taken to Newport.

Japan's peace terms are reported to be, recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea, return of Manchuria to China, international control of Eastern Chinese railroad and an indemnity equal to the cost of the war. Port Arthur is not deemed of great importance and Vladivostok will be allowed to remain a Russian port.

A member of the Czar's military staff is quoted as saying that Russia was never further from considering peace than at the present hour. "The Emperor will temporize intentionally, but to sign a treaty of peace conditional on recognition that Russia's misfortunes for the past 16 months are irretrievable is completely outside the Czar's conception of his duty to Russia and regard for her destiny."

Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Panama Canal, believes that the canal will make Panama one of the great cities of the world. Lines of small steamers along the coasts of North and South America will serve as feeders. The Japanese line, for instance, will have six big ships running from Japan to England through the canal and add 25 smaller steamers to gather traffic along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of this hemisphere.

Thom as F. Ryan has received Grover Cleveland's letter formally accepting the place of trustee for the Equitable stock turned over by James H. Hyde to the Ryan syndicate. Mr. Cleveland says in part: "We can better afford to slacken our pace than to abandon our old, simple, American standards of honesty; and we shall be safer if we regain our old habit of looking at the appropriation to personal uses of property and interest held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing."

The Chinese boycott is causing the authorities at Washington considerable uneasiness. The treatment of high-grade Chinese received in Boston from the over zealous custom house officials caused the President to write a very indignant letter to said officials and advising them to use a little common sense with the dignity of their official position. The Chinese exclusion act was passed to please the labor unions on the Pacific coast. It has been a humbug and a mockery ever since it was enacted and the sooner it is repealed the better.

Trolley Possibilities.

"The more people know about the possibilities offered in trolleying for a day's recreation, the sooner of beauty and historical interest to be reached by cars over our lines, the more riding they will do. We believe that people are anxious to learn about the seashore resorts, groves and the many other delightful places to be reached by this system and we certainly do not intend to place any hindrance in the way of acquiring this knowledge. Rather we propose to go out of our way and spend a good sum of money to tell people what they want to know."

The General Passenger Agent of the Old Colony and the Boston & Northern Street Railway made the preceding statement to a reporter today, in explanation of the various departures that have been made by the Passenger Department of the two roads in the way of furnishing their patrons with useful information concerning the operation of their systems.

Trolleying, its delights and fascinations, where to go, how to go, and how much it will cost, all told in a breezy interesting manner make up the subject matter of a series of six attractive folders which the companies have just published. These folders are gotten out in much the same style as the literature issued by the big steam roads. The Old Colony and Boston & Northern Street Railways are the first in the country to put out pamphlets on such a pretentious scale.

Each folder is devoted to one special section. For instance the South Shore, North Shore, Merrimack Valley, Mystic Valley, Southern Massachusetts, and Western Massachusetts, all of which will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps to defray postage, sent to the Passenger Department at 509 Washington street, Boston, or any Division Superintendent's office.

Brown University.

Next week is commencement at Brown University. Sunday the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Faunce. Monday is Class Day, with exercises in Sayles Hall, ball game on the Andrews field, concert by Reeves American Band on the Campus, addresses, etc., and promenade concert in the evening. Tuesday, at Ivy Day exercises, Pembroke Hall, Miss Helen Barrows Albrow, of Newport, will be one of the speakers. Wednesday, June 21st, will occur the 137th Annual Commencement exercises in the First Baptist Meeting House, to be followed by the Commencement dinner in Sayles Hall and Gymnasium. The President's reception will take place in Sayles Hall in the evening. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 22, 23, 24 and 25, examinations for admission to college will be held.

During the month of May of this year there were 215 companies incorporated in New Jersey, and the fees paid into the State Treasury amounted to \$37,295.50. During the corresponding month last year there were 105 companies incorporated, and the filing fees aggregated \$25,036. If the May rate can be fairly taken as the probable average monthly receipt of corporation fees, the State's income from this source this year will be about \$445,000. The Newark Evening News says: "This, if realized, will prove that the normal corporation business of this State is on the increase rather than decreasing. The total filing fee receipts last year were \$200,878.32, and in 1903 they were \$269,147.62. But May is usually the month in which a larger proportion of companies are incorporated and it is not likely that the filing fees will continue so large for the rest of the year. There is, however, one feature that affords considerable satisfaction, and it is the low average capitalization. In May, 1904, the average filing fee was \$2,400, in the month just past it was but \$1,750, showing a great number of small firms entering into business, and with reasonable capitalization. If New Jersey has plenty of these, the big trusts with watered stock will not be greatly missed. Legitimate business pays best in the long run." Under the New Jersey corporation law the income to the State is sufficient to pay all the State's expenses and leave money in the treasury.

Consul General S. Uchida of Japan before the Business Science Club in New York Tuesday night said that Japan has adopted the German system for its army, the English system for its navy, and is going to adopt the American methods of making money. He further said: "With the operation of new treaties old barriers have been taken down, and travel in Japan is open to you as your country are open to us. After the American fashion, the railroads, mines and industrial plants have been put on a firmer basis. I can say without contradiction that when this war is over the markets of Manchuria will be thrown open, and I sincerely hope America and Japan will join hands in their development."

The American says: "Japan and Russia will settle their vast conflict in Washington. Baron Kurino has sailed from Yokohama and De Witte has left St. Petersburg via Paris, to meet him in America. The envoys are old friends and before the war had a tacit understanding that an alliance between Russia and Japan was both desirable and inevitable."

The Pennsylvania Railroad is running trains at the rate of 127 miles an hour. Whew!

Rhode Island College Notes.

In the Poultry Department progress is being made in the experiments on the black head disease of turkeys. Quite a number of eggs were secured this spring and 70 per cent. of all eggs obtained have hatched out. A new method of disinfection to prevent transmission of the disease has been tried. The eggs were incubated under turkeys and hens for 25 days, after which they were washed in 95 per cent. alcohol and the incubation finished in the incubators.

Three pens have been established on new grounds at a distance from the poultry plant and about 50 poulters are to be kept there during the summer to see if it is possible to avoid transmission of the disease from the affected stock to the young poults.

Work in the co-operative experiments with the Department at Washington is progressing nicely. Dr. Whitney has turned over the direction of all the co-operative work to the Experiment Station, so that Dr. Wheeler now has five men instead of two under his immediate supervision.

Some very interesting tests of early varieties of field corn are being carried on in connection with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department at Washington. Director Wheeler is also negotiating with the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the purpose of securing government aid in conducting breeding experiments for the control of the black head disease of turkeys.

A farmers' field day and basket picnic is to be held at the College, Saturday, June 24th. A large attendance is expected. Those planning to come should arrange, if possible, to arrive in the forenoon and bring their lunches with them. Transportation from the depot free of charge, so far as facilities offer, will be provided. Guides to the interesting features of the College and of the Experiment Station will be furnished and a pamphlet is being prepared which will give detailed accounts and directions for observing each experiment in progress. A copy will be distributed to each one who comes. Attempts are being made to secure reduced rates from all sections of the State. A good time is promised and all who possibly can should plan to attend.

Island Park Fire.

There was a lively fire at Island Park Thursday morning and nothing but the prompt action of employees of the railway prevented very serious loss there. Three buildings were totally destroyed and another somewhat damaged before the flames were extinguished.

It was something after two o'clock in the morning when flames were discovered in the bathing pavilion of Mrs. George Wilbur among the group of wooden buildings on the west side of the park. The neighbors responded promptly and fought the fire with buckets. Their efforts were rewarded by a party of street railway men who made a flying trip from the car barn on a car loaded with fire extinguishers. The railroad men took hold with a will and it was principally due to their efforts that the flames did not reach the buildings of the railroad company.

The loss is estimated at almost \$8000 with small insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1905 by W. T. Foster.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1905.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent June 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. Next disturbances will reach Pacific coast about June 23, cross west of Rockies by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern states 28. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about June 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30.

This disturbance will bring severe weather but it will be mild compared with the standard set up by the recent April and May weather. About June 23 and 24 a great increase will occur in the intensity of all weather events and the warm waves, cool waves, winds, rains and all weather features will become more marked and noticeable. Within the three days, June 25 to 26, an electric storm may be expected, accompanied by severe thunder storms. About that time the storm waves are expected on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes with a large high and cool wave in the great central valleys. Severe storms are probable about that time but I will not now undertake to locate them. In earthquake and volcanic countries that class of disturbances will become more active.

About June 29 the storm forces will again greatly increase and will develop greater intensity in the hot waves, cool waves, sudden changes, heavy rains in small sections, increasing severity of drought, heavy rains in some southern localities, severe thunder and hail storms in many sections.

The week of which June 24 will be central day will average unusually cool in all sections east of the Rockies. The month will go out with rising and higher average temperatures, warmest average in New England states. Some very cool weather about Toledo and the lower lakes last week in June. General rains deficient but some heavy local rains.

Following June 17 weather will be radical, averaging very cool. Last half of month is expected to bring poor crop weather; too cool for corn, too dry for cotton, too damp in half the northern wheat section.

Next bulletin will give general forecasts of July weather, including crop weather. With 100 years of recorded weather before me I have carefully calculated what July and August will bring.

Hereafter John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will devote his entire time to the restoration of his health and strength. He will play golf, drive and indulge in other outdoor exercise, paying absolutely no attention to business and abandoning even his religious work.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. D. Row's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Battleship.

Continued from first page.

ten of which are to be battleships and six of cruisers of different types.

The report says: "A battleship when completed is not entirely efficient unless she has certain small vessels attached to her as scouts; and we consider that out of the seven vessels (twenty six satellites) will be effective whether used as squadrons or individually. Later on when an increase is made to our battleships each battleship will be accompanied by two smaller vessels; thus there will be no drain upon our force of independent cruisers."

The strength of the British line is to be brought up in the near future to something over one hundred battleships with cruisers great and small in proportion.

Let us now suppose the battleship to be subtracted from the floating force of Great Britain. How long could she hold Gibraltar and Malta, control the Suez Canal, and maintain her Indian Empire, by the eastern route? How long could she hold the line from London to Halifax, E. of the Atlantic and India, by the Western? How long could she prevent Germany from establishing a military port on the Sch. Inf. How long could she hold the great strategic points at Jamaica, Barbados and St. Lucia, which dominate the West Indies, the Spanish Main and the Isthmian canal, which will eventually open to her a short cut to the Pacific? Without battleships the whole British Empire would crumble to pieces, "and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a rack behind."

In the absence of anything and every thing that might resemble a naval policy we have reversed the usual order of naval development. The battleship being the very foundation of a navy, and the United States having no battleships it is plain that in a military sense—the only sense in which a navy can be discussed—she has no navy. Not only that but she has no foundation whereon to build one. She has the accessories only—the satellites, the cruisers and the coast-guard ships. The great central body about which the satellites revolve—the solid masses of the line, which give the cruisers moral and material support—are altogether wanting. In military parlance we have a few light infantry (cruisers) for scouts and cavalry (cruisers) for reconnoitering; but in case of repulse there is no main body of the line to fall back upon. One of the functions of light infantry is to protect the flanks of the army. Our cruisers are to protect the flanks of what? Nothing! There is no main body, no line of battle, no battleships, no navy—nothing, in short, but accessories.

Let us test the truth of this. International complications arise of such a character that the government finds it necessary to send a number of our best ships to a distant point—Samos, for example. On reaching the place designated, the American admiral in the Baltimore, as flagship, and accompanied by the Newark, Philadelphia and San Francisco, all splendid old thousand tons ships of the most approved types, finds himself confronted by four battleships to dispute his way. The vital parts of the foreign ships and the crew are well protected by heavy masses of steel; while the sides of the Baltimore and her consorts, though of steel, are but little thicker than a single number of the North American Review, or to be exact, five eighths of an inch thick—sides of no greater powers of resistance than the frigate Constitution, launched in 1797, possessed. Do the people of this country expect their admiral to risk a battle under such circumstances? Hardly, for these ships were designed expressly to run away from battleships as will presently be shown. This is the fundamental idea which is guiding the development of the new navy; to run away.

If there is any one fact made clear by the history of the past, it is the true function of our navy. The role of a navy is essentially offensive, as contrasted fortification, which is defensive. This broad distinction must be born in mind if the persistent but unavailing efforts of our highest naval authorities, in times past, to organize a navy, are to be understood.

In 1823 President Monroe announced the doctrine which has since taken his name. It embraced two interdependent parts—one political, one military. The former only is now remembered. The formal declaration that the American continents "are not to be considered as subject to colonization by any European power" carried with it an obligation to maintain the means by which that policy could be enforced. Hence the President's admirable letter of January 30, 1823, to the United States House of Representatives against an undue reduction of the navy. The message was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which the naval policy of the government was plainly stated. "When the vessels now authorized by law to be built," he writes, "are completed, there will be 12 battleships. The vessels having been built, we must train officers to command and manage them. A great portion of the science of the naval commanders can be acquired only on the ocean and by years of labor and discipline."

Accompanying these letters was the draft of a bill for a naval peace establishment; but it found little favor in Congress, and nothing was done.

In 1896 we had reached the meridian of our naval power. On the 18th of February of that year the Senate passed a series of resolutions, one of which ran as follows: That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of "the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defence of the United States upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and the welfare of the Union."

Second Baptist Church, Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor. Morning worship at 10.45, subject, "Honoring the Spirit." Bible school at 12.15 p. m., lesson, "The Heavenly Home" in International Series, Rev. 22: 1-11. Blakeley lesson, "The Joy of Giving," John 8: 1-15. Evening worship at 7.30, subject, "He that Overcometh," or "Victory." Boy's Brigade Monday at 7 p. m.

Jockey Killed in a Race
St. Louis, June 14.—Jockey Hector, on Wellerley, was killed, and Jockey Morris, on Dr. Clark, was seriously injured in a mix-up during the steeplechase at the American Jockey club track. Neither horse was injured.

Out of Political Arena
Boston, June 18.—Horace H. Atherton of Lynn, secretary of the Republican state committee, has sent his resignation to Chairman Talbot. Atherton is to be assistant postmaster of Lynn and cannot hold political office.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Patrick Reynolds his store, 142 Broadway, to Madame More of Washington, D. C., a celebrated Fairmaid.
C. H. Wrightington has sold to Philip H. Caswell, No. 12 Third street a lot of land on Haley street running through to Homer street, and containing about 10,000 square feet.
William C. Brightman has rented for John Boudry his lower tenement, 21 Dearborn street, to Martin Welch.
William C. Brightman has sold to Anna B. McElvie lot No. 8 on his plat on the east side of Highland road in Tiverton.

The founder of the Ku-Klux-Klan, Joseph R. Coomes, died in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday at the age of 68. He formed the society in 1903, while a prisoner of war at Rock Island.

New Dining Service on the New Jersey Central.

The New Jersey Central has just placed in commission on its New York and Philadelphia line six new dining cars. They leave New York and Philadelphia simultaneously at 7 and 8 a. m., 12 noon and 1.5 and 6 p. m. The service is superb and every detail is arranged to meet the exacting requirements of the traveling public. Each car has dining as well as cafe compartments, the furniture is of mahogany and leather and the interior furnishings are not only elaborate but comfortable. The commissary department is directed by a steward of wide experience and the management of the New Jersey Central intends that its dining car service shall be as famous as its hourly train service between New York and Philadelphia.

The Newport summer city tax-dodgers, cottagers whom the local assessors supposed they had so cleverly caught in their own assessing nets last May have now executed a flank movement in a boycott against the tax-dodgers, which is throwing the town into the doldrums. "Through their own agent, a woman 'who has been better days,' they are buying all their supplies of provisions in New York and having them sent over in ice boxes. It may be that this ploy of the shopkeepers will be more effective than all the efforts of the numerous 'eminent counsel' engaged to fight the new assessments, and that the tax-dodgers will be let go free. There must be some justice in the matter, but nobody thinks of that.—Boston Herald.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1905.	STANDARD TIME.	sun	sun	moon	High water	Low water
17 Sat	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
18 Sun	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
19 Mon	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
20 Tues	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
21 Wed	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
22 Thurs	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54
23 Fri	4 28 7 35	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54	10 54

New Moon, 3d day, 0h. 51m. morning.
First Quarter, 10th day, 9h. 51m. morning.
Full Moon, 17th day, 12h. 21m. evening.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 2h. 46m. evening.

Country Places on the Island.

A.—A cottage to rent unfurnished, 8 rooms, bathroom, etc., 1/2 an acre of land with fruit, etc., on West Main Road, Middle town. Rent \$25. Call or write for particulars.
B.—Excellent farm for sale in Middletown—very fertile. Residence, barns, all in first class order. \$1000.
Write, principles alone treated with.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Marriages.

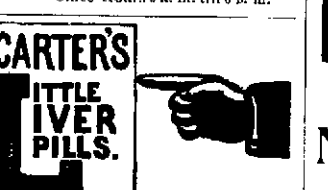
At Fall River, Mass., May 30, by Rev. Mr. Brighton Henry E. Lawton and Ella Louise Clarke, both of this city.
In this city, 14th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, Dr. Louis Everett Cove and Miss Margaret and Maude Evelyn Clark of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., Lydia, widow of Alexander Williams, aged 88 years.
In this city, 12th inst., Eugene Hartmann, aged 75 years.
In this city, 15th inst., Lenora Maria, wife of Stephen McCarthy, aged 41 years.
In North Attleboro, 14th inst., William H. Bateman, in his 84th year.
In Providence, 10th inst., Mrs. William Bullivant, in her 86th year; 10th inst., Squire Livsey, in his 74th year; 11th inst., Sarah Abby, widow of David S. Stetson, in her 73d year.

C. H. Wrightington, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Rich Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While the most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

Achey they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their good effects are not confined to those who suffer from it, but they will find them who are well in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
In the base of no great lieve that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are not only very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them. In violent cases, five or six pills, sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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Where are you going on your vacation? A beautiful booklet of 90 pages, containing over fifty half-tone illustrations, also a list of about two thousand resorts, railroad rates and hotel rates and choice descriptive reading will be sent free. Just write your address on a postal card. We'll understand what you want. D. J. Flanders, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

The "Loch Lomond" of America.

Lake Memphremagog, in Northern Vermont and Canada, is one of the most charming resorts in the Green Mountain State. This lake is thirty miles long and an 1/2 and a quarter miles wide, and over two-thirds of its length is in Canada. In early days a favorite haunt of the Indians for fishing and camping; it was named by them Memphremagog, meaning "beautiful water." The Steamer "Lady of the Lake" leaves Newport, sailing the entire length of the lake to Magog, occupying about four hours. The view as witnessed from the decks of the steamer is magnificent; the charms of the rocky and uneven shores; the towering cliffs, the long stretches of green forest land and the distant peaks of Owl's Head and Orford Mount, with intervening swamps of beautiful valley land, present a panorama which appears more beautiful at every turn.

The "Switzerland of America" this region has been called, and many people see in Memphremagog another Loch Lomond, while the Canadian portion has frequently been termed the "Geneva of Canada." In order to get a comprehensive idea of the marvelous scenic surprises of this region, send two cents in stamps to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for their beautiful illustrated booklet, entitled "Lake Memphremagog and About There," and two cents for the companion booklet, entitled "Valley of the Connecticut and Northern Vermont."

To Baltimore and Return via the Royal Blue Line \$12.50—Christian Endeavorers and Others May Take This Trip in July Under Advantageous Conditions.

July is one of the most delightful of months in which to visit the Middle South, say as far as Baltimore; and at the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention in that city the early part of the month such liberal inducements are offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that one who never has been in that delightful part of the country should not miss this rare opportunity. This first-class road, which offers to take tourists to that beautiful city and back via the Royal Blue Line from Boston, all-rail, for \$14.05, or via Fall River Line \$12.50, with corresponding low rates from all other New England points, traverses a most picturesque country; the train service and all its appointments are palatial, and Christian Endeavorers and others who may wish to take the trip are promised every attention and courtesy. It is of interest also to know a trip to Baltimore under such unusual conditions is especially advantageous since one may run over to the capital city of the nation in less than an hour. A most attractive Christian Endeavor folder, giving routes and details of the convention will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Tickets for this low-priced trip are on sale from July 3 to 5, good returning until July 15, at the Boston office of the Baltimore & Ohio, 360 Washington street, J. B. Scott, N. E. P. A.

CARR'S LIST.

BY TRAIL THROUGH EASTERN NEW ENGLAND, BY R. H. Derrick.
BRED 'N' TH' BONE.
BY T. N. Page.
THE CANTAWAY. BY H. E. Rives.
THE FOULISH DICTATION. By Gideon Ward.
DOROTHEA. By Maarten Maartens.
BRAVE HEARTS. By W. A. Fraser.
OLIVE LATHEN. By E. L. Vornich.
THE QUEEN'S QUAIL. By Maurice Hewlett.

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ADMIRALS RESIGN

Czar Loses Two of His Official Family

CREATES A BIG SURPRISE

Grand Duke Alexis, Uncle of the Ruler, Had Supreme Direction of Navy--Head of Admiralty Department Also Steps Out

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The sensational announcement was made shortly before midnight that Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, who is an uncle of the czar, and Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, had resigned. This announcement was followed a few minutes later by an imperial rescript relieving the grand duke of the supreme direction of the navy, which he had held since the days of the emperor's father, Alexander III, when Russia resolved to enter the lists as a first-class sea power and to build up a great navy, the remnants of which were destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Although from time to time since the war began there have been rumors that the grand duke would retire on account of the savage criticism, not to use harsher terms, directed against the administration of the navy, especially in the construction of ships, the announcement of his resignation came like a bolt from a clear sky. It was not preceded by any of the rumors which usually give warning of such an act, consequently it was assumed that some sudden event precipitated it, and ugly stories immediately came to the surface.

Among those sojourning in the cafes and hotels the editorial in The Naska Schin yesterday, demanding an accounting of the popular fund subscribed for the rebuilding of the navy and declaring that "great names are no longer guarantees," was instantly recalled.

The words of the rescript give no hint of imperial anger and the real explanation probably will not leak out for several days, but the instant disposition is to regard the retirement of Alexis and Avellan as a concession to public opinion following the crowning tragedy at the Sea of Japan.

Charges of mismanagement and inefficiency and tales of corruption and even worse against the marine department have been rife for years. After the war began they increased ten-fold and lately a regular campaign against the department has been openly conducted in the newspapers. Some startling revelations have been made in this campaign and Captain Glado, who was one of the leading critics of the conduct of the navy, was dismissed from the service for his persistence.

It was felt even in quarters where charges of corruption were not entertained that it would be unwise to entrust the rebuilding of the navy to the hands which were responsible for the hapless fleets of the past.

Grand Duke Alexis himself did not escape personal attacks, and scandal was so busy with him that he was several times the subject of public demonstrations.

The name of the grand duke was high on the list of those condemned by the terrorists and after "Red Sunday" (Jan. 22 last) it was reported that he had fled abroad, but it developed that he was merely keeping close within his palace. Recently he has shown himself more frequently, usually in a closed carriage. A press correspondent saw him Wednesday last driving down the Nevsky quay in a low, one-seated drosky, drawn by a fast-footed stallion, which was going like the wind. The driver, it was noted, did not wear the imperial livery. The grand duke, who was seriously glancing to right and left, kept his right hand deep in the pocket of his military overcoat and was evidently grasping a revolver.

The retirement of Admiral Avellan has not yet been published. The names of Vice Admiral Birloff, who is returning from Vladivostok, and of Vice Admiral Choukhin, commander of the Black sea fleet, are mentioned among those likely to succeed Admiral Avellan.

Church Raffle Prohibited
Philadelphia, June 13.—In an effort to raise funds the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension intended raffling a house valued at \$25,000. A complaint was made to the director of public safety on the ground that it was a gambling proposition. Rev. D. J. Proughal, rector of the church, called on the director in reference to the matter and was informed that the raffle could not take place.

Starting Stories Did Not Materialize
Chicago, June 13.—John C. Driscoll, the much desired witness in the bribery investigation conducted by the state attorney and the grand jury in connection with strike troubles in Chicago, appeared before the inquisitors for three hours. The proceedings were kept secret, but it is said that Driscoll did not tell all the startling stories of corruption accredited to him.

Long Sentence Deserved
Boston, June 13.—Not more than 20 or less than 15 years in state prison, the first day in solitary confinement, was the sentence imposed by Judge Bond in the case of Charles H. Johnson, charged with criminally assaulting Jennie McNeil, a blind negro woman, and also with injuring Cyrus Wilson, who went to the woman's rescue.

Bowen Prepared to Fight
Washington, June 16.—After Minister Bowen has been relieved from duty, and that will be the outcome of the present controversy without question, he will be free to talk, and some sensational allegations may be expected. Bowen's friends assert that Loomis' explanations will bear further investigation, and this they purpose to give them.

TO TALK PEACE

Washington Is Chosen as the Meeting Place

WILL BE A LONG DELAY

Negotiators of Belligerents May Not Be Able to Get Together Before September--Is Deemed Probable That Japan's Terms Will Be Regarded by the World as Reasonable

Washington, June 16.—America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The choice of Washington as the location of the peace conference marks another forward step in the negotiations toward ultimate peace in the far east instituted by President Roosevelt.

Official announcement of the selection of Washington was made by Secretary Loeb at the White House. It was in typewritten form and read as follows:

"When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting and the president has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberation, for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than are the movements of the armies on the battlefield. It will require at least a month for the negotiators of the two governments, with their respective staffs, to come together, the distance from Japan particularly being so great that a shorter time scarcely could be allowed. In view, therefore, of all the conditions and including in the equation the factor of unforeseen delays over matters of minor consequence, it seems quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August or the first of September.

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference it is probable, if precedent be followed, that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. It has not been learned yet who will be authorized by the Russian and Japanese governments to arrange and sign the protocol. The negotiations regarding it probably will be conducted in Washington.

It is well understood that the Japanese government will not make known, prior to the assembling of the plenipotentiaries, the terms on which she will be willing to conclude peace. The Japanese emperor is known to desire that, when peace is concluded, it shall be coupled with reasonable assurances of its permanency. Among well informed diplomats it is deemed probable that Japan's terms, once they are stated, will be regarded by the world as reasonable and likely to be acceptable to Russia.

Bloody Battle Not Unlikely
St. Petersburg, June 16.—The selection of Washington as the place for the peace conference makes it certain that several weeks must elapse before the first meeting of the negotiators is possible. Unless President Roosevelt, on his own initiative, is able to induce the belligerents in the meantime to agree to an armistice, the fear is general that the interim will witness another bloody battle in Manchuria. Russia, while she could not place herself in the position of directly requesting an armistice, might welcome it if the suggestion came from the president.

Doubt is, however, expressed in certain quarters as to whether even an appeal by President Roosevelt could induce Japan to forego her present strategic advantages and the chance to deliver another blow before the plenipotentiaries meet. All the news from the front indicates that Field Marshal Oyama is ready to strike, and if, in advance of the meeting at Washington, he could administer a crushing defeat to General Linerlich, it would be all the easier for Japan to secure the acceptance of her terms.

Firebug Again at Work
Boston, June 14.—For the 11th time within eight weeks an incendiary attempted last night to burn the tenement block at 15 Hammond street, Roxbury, containing 12 families. Whether it is the work of boys or a fire fiend is not known. Police of station 10 are conducting a rigid investigation, and so are the state police.

Serious Explosion on Battleship
Gibraltar, June 15.—During gun practice on board the British first-class battleship Magnificent off Tetuan, a six-inch shell exploded. Eighteen men were wounded, 11 of them seriously. Four officers are among the seriously wounded. The explosion was due to a defect in the breech. The shell burst inside the gun.

Strike Satisfactorily Settled
East Brookfield, Mass., June 16.—The strike at the Mansfield Woolen mill, which has been in progress for the past few days, affecting 200 operatives, has been settled and the operatives will return to work Monday. The terms of the settlement are not made public, but are said to be satisfactory to all concerned.

MET INSTANT DEATH

Head of Insurance Company Is

Killed in Auto Accident
Boston, June 16.—William B. Woodbridge, founder of the Columbian National Insurance company of this city, was killed instantly and three of his friends were seriously hurt by the overturning of a big automobile in which they were taking a pleasure ride at an early hour.

In the heavy touring machine with Woodbridge were Samuel H. Wolfe, a wealthy insurance man; A. E. Childs, the president of the Hotel Somerset company, and W. E. Tenzler, an old-time bicyclist. The accident occurred at the corner of Broadway and Felton street, Cliffside.

The journey along the old Newburyport turnpike, now called Fenton street, was without accident until a sharp curve turning into Broadway was reached.

Tenzler was at the steering wheel, and it is believed that he did not know of the abrupt turn that the road took at this point. He failed to turn and the machine went crashing down a gully and then up into a barbed wire fence. The huge car went through this into the rough farm land beyond, where it was overturned.

All the members of the party were pinned under the car. Tenzler and Childs were the first to crawl out. They summoned help and raised the machine. Woodbridge was found with Wolfe. The full weight of the machine was resting upon them. Woodbridge was dead when removed. Wolfe is in a hospital, seriously injured.

Disease Carries Off Thousands
Boston, June 16.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received reports relating to the peculiar disease which is seriously affecting the districts in Central Africa. These reports show that there have been 49,081 deaths within the kingdom of Uganda from the sleeping sickness, as the disease is called. It is believed that the disease is connected with the presence of the tsetse fly, which hitherto has not been supposed to be harmful to man, though fatal to cattle and horses.

Engineer Killed in Collision
Providence, June 16.—A head-on collision between two freight trains near the South Auburn station resulted in the death of Engineer Oldham of one of the trains. Oldham's fireman and Patrick Keenan, the engineer of the other train, with his fireman, escaped injury by jumping. The collision occurred on a sharp curve and both engines were making good time. The engineers both believing they had clear tracks.

Attempt to Wreck Train
West Brookfield, Mass., June 16.—Flagman McCuen of a west-bound freight that had stopped for water at this station found a switch thrown open on the east-bound track, on which an express train was due in 15 minutes. The switchlock had been broken and the rails were wedged with stones. Five railroad ties were across the rails near there on a 20-foot embankment. An investigation is in progress.

Must Pay Tax on Masonic Temple
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16.—The Masonic temple at Brooklyn, which is valued at \$1,000,000, was placed on the list of taxable property at a meeting of the board of city authority last night. The meeting was marked by heated discussion. The grand lodge was represented at the meeting by H. F. Beck, who argued that the temple was a charitable one and that the property could not be legally taxed.

Passenger Train Derailed
Walpole, N. H., June 16.—A passenger train was derailed while coming through North Walpole. Although the train was going at a high speed when the engine was thrown, no one was killed and the only one injured was Engineer Gillett, who was badly scalded by escaping steam. The accident was caused either by the expansion of the rails due to heat, or a loose switch.

Talked of Death; Dropped Dead
Middleboro, Mass., June 16.—James Frank White, aged 46, hanged himself to a tree in a pine grove not over 100 yards from the rear of his house. Rev. W. C. Ryder, aged 65, of the Independent Congregational church at Rock, was talking of the suicide and of the details of the funeral when the strain of the excitement proved too much for him and he dropped dead.

Comstock Gets His Stock
Boston, June 16.—Henry W. Comstock declares that the \$120,000 securities, which he alleged were stolen from him Sunday night while he was asleep in his stateroom on the Fall River steamer Puritan, have been returned to his representative in New York upon payment of \$1500. "So far as I am concerned," said Comstock, "the incident is now closed."

Boston Lawyer Disbarred
Boston, June 16.—Edmund S. Spaulding of this city, who has been a lawyer since 1895, was disbarred by Judge Sheldon in the superior court for misconduct. The Bar association of the city of Boston had petitioned for his disbarment, and Spaulding admitted he had converted to his own use \$2521 while acting as agent for Sarah F. Adams and others.

Types For Eight-Hour Day
Hartford, June 16.—Delegates representing 15 typographical unions in Connecticut and southwestern Massachusetts met in this city to further the endeavors of the national body to secure an eight-hour day, beginning with the first of next year. Resolutions in support of the movement were adopted.

Death Watch Over Mrs. Rogers
Windeor, Vt., June 16.—Mrs. Mary Rogers probably knows by this time what her fate is to be, as a death watch has been put in front of her cell by Superintendent Lovett. She will not be formally notified that all efforts in her behalf have come to naught until a day or two before the execution.

CHINESE BOYCOTT

President Has Made a Study of the Matter

A LETTER ON EXCLUSION

Arousing of Antagonism by Way of Immigration Service Will Kill Business For American Mills--Campaign in China to Bring America to Terms

Washington, June 15.—President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Metcalf regarding Chinese exclusion laws, though not published, is known to be characteristically vigorous. The president has followed these cases of harsh treatment to high-class Chinese closely and he has been made "indignant" to use his own word. He asks Secretary Metcalf to find a way to stop the constant recurrence of such episodes. The one at Boston the other day is not regarded as by any means the worst. In fact, the immigration officers extended many personal courtesies to mitigate the severity of the law.

But the president is weary of such occurrences. He realizes that Metcalf's department, established at great expense for the promotion of American commerce and about to send special agents out to stimulate American trade, can, by arousing Chinese antagonism through its immigration service, kill more business for American mills than artificial means of inflation can accomplish in a century.

No decision has yet been reached at the immigration office as to whether this "tip" from headquarters shall be communicated to the agents along the boundary in the form of an amended regulation, or by an official note suggesting more intelligent personal discretion. The immigration service alings to the law, and clearly justifies itself on that basis.

Secretary Metcalf suggests to the president that the diminution of these cases might only be obtained by going to congress. When the treaty was terminated last winter by the Chinese government, the department of commerce, through the state department, suggested that Pekin should designate some person in each capital who should be entitled to issue the certificates required by law for such travelers as those who recently came to Boston.

The Chinese government has never done so, presumably because it is not interested in making our present laws more palatable. If the Chinese minister in London, when this recent case arose, had called his government, requesting his designation for this purpose, these Chinese people could have come to Boston properly equipped. Instead of that, they came with a personal note from Joseph H. Choate, it is said, after he had ceased to be our ambassador.

But this made no difference, since section six of the act of 1884 specifies that no Chinese person shall be admitted without the certificate, the details of which it sets forth as "the sole evidence permissible on the part of persons so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States." Evidence accumulates of a vigorous campaign in China to bring America to terms through the boycott suggested by Wu Ting Fang, former minister here, who went home convinced that the way to reach American sentiment was by touching the pocket nerve. Minister Rockhill finds the Chinese alarmed over the popular report that more drastic laws have been adopted against them. Chinese newspapers are refusing to advertise American goods, showing that a real fight is on.

The president's letter to Metcalf must rank with his reinstatement of Foreman Miller at the government printing office and his rebuke to the Chicago teamsters, as most courageous expressions of defiance to certain dictates of organized labor.

Ex-Senator Wilson of Washington, the owner of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who was at the White House yesterday, said, in discussing this affair, that the business with China on the Pacific coast was growing with sensational rapidity. Shipments out of the Puget sound in May aggregated \$6,000,000. He declared that if a boycott were actually made effective it would provoke some change in sentiment on the coast regarding the rigors of the present exclusion law, or at least a division of sentiment there. The labor unionists have heretofore looked upon a Californian at the head of the department as an additional source of their strength, assuming that Pacific coast sentiment was unanimous.

Ninety-Cent Gas Near
Boston, June 14.—The Boston Consolidated Gas companies have filed with the gas commissioners an acceptance of the consolidation act, as amended by the recent legislature. The act as amended provides for 90-cent gas for Boston.

Hooker Refuses to Resign
New York, June 14.—Following a conference with former Governor Odell, Supreme Court Justice Hooker gave out a statement in which he refuses to resign, even though it necessitates convening the legislature in extra session during the summer months.

Successful Test of Airship
Berlin, June 15.—Count Zeppelin has constructed a new airship with which he has made a successful trial trip, sailing from Manzell, on the north shore of Lake Constance, to Romanshorn, on the south shore of the lake, in three hours.

Confederates Elect Old Officers
Louisville, June 16.—General Stephen D. Lee was unanimously re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. The other officers were also re-elected. The next convention will be held in New Orleans.

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American Railroads.

David Cooper, general manager of the Glasgow & Southwestern Railway Company, who has been attending the International Railway Congress, has returned home after a six weeks' stay in which he has travelled some four thousand miles over the United States and Canada, and has visited every large railway centre east of the Mississippi River. Mr. Cooper was of the party on the tour organized by the American Railroad Association in honor of the International Congress delegates, and it was chiefly of his observations of American railway methods and economy, as seen on this two weeks' tour, that he talked with a special correspondent of the Transcript.

There were 270 members of the American Railroad Association party. They travelled in three special trains, each train being made up of parlor or observation cars, and dining, sleeping and smoking cars. Mr. Cooper was much impressed with the luxury of American travel, for, on these trains, there were barbers shops and bath; made to attend on the thirty-five ladies who were of the party. At Altoona, the first stop after leaving Philadelphia, all the visiting railway men found much to interest them. The locomotive shops of the Pennsylvania company are there; and at Altoona the east and west-bound freight traffic of the Pennsylvania system is marshalled. "There," said Mr. Cooper, in recalling the day at Altoona, "I saw the great marshalling yards, where the enormous east and west-bound traffic is cut and sorted out for the various divisions of the Pennsylvania."

We viewed the operation from the tower, in which by an ingenious arrangement the whole operation is controlled by one man who electrically, by means of a little finger, sets and resets the various points. By this method the cars are allocated to their various roads without any manual labor, except that of the brakeman, who stands on the top of the car and uses the brake to bring it to a stand.

"This," commented Mr. Cooper, "is where the genius of the American comes in, as whenever you go in this country you see appliances of all kinds introduced to save labor. At Altoona, for instance, if a freight car is damaged and must be unloaded before it can be repaired, its contents—if they are bulk freight as distinct from package freight—are not discharged by laborers, as is done under similar conditions at home. The car is run up an inclined track until it reaches the level when the hopper bottoms are opened and the whole carload, probably fifty tons, is transferred in half a minute into a car which is placed directly below."

From Altoona the party went on to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg came up to all his expectations, both as the greatest centre of the world's steel trade and as a great railway centre. "I went out to Homestead and also to Braddock, on the other side of the river, both Steel Trust plants," he said, "and it was I could do in one day. I was not in these works long before I became greatly impressed with the magnitude of the scale on which steel making is carried on. Hundreds of thousands of tons of Lake country ore, coke and limestone, are stored at both these Steel Trust plants. It is all carried by railroad, but there is no delay in handling it. The cars are simply run up to the high level and instantly discharged by means of the hopper bottoms, and away they go on their outward journey to the Steel Trust plant at Connellsville, on Lake Erie, or to the coke ovens at Conneville. I did wish when I was at Braddock that the iron and steel trade of Scotland and England were organized on similar lines. It would tend to less congestion of traffic in the neighborhood of the steel plants; the railways would get more use out of their wagons, it would lead to a more efficient railway service, and possibly cheaper the service all around."

"In my travel," said Mr. Cooper in his general observations on American railway construction and equipment, "I have been much struck with the smoothness of the motion. Instead of running along the track we seem to glide along as if we were in a water chute. The road bed is no doubt responsible for this—chiefly the use of the flat-spiked rails closely sleepered and the use of chairs such as are in universal use on all railways in Great Britain. The style of car also contributes in a great measure to the smoothness of travel. I consider the eighty-foot long, six wheeled vestibule car the height of luxury in travel."

Mr. Cooper had travelled about 1500 or 2000 miles by ordinary train, not including his long tour in the special trains which the American Railroad Association provided for its guests, and parenthetically I may state that he goes back with a good opinion of the effect which the long open car has on popular manners in railway travel—the absence of unpleasantness between travellers as to window rights, disturbing arguments arising from passengers' insisting on bringing too much luggage with them into the compartment, outbursts of disorder such as at times add to the worry and fatigue of railway travel in Great Britain, and the danger of being carried beyond one's destination. Mr. Cooper readily concedes that the American railroad car has many advantages over the compartment cars.

Nether Mr. Cooper nor his associates had a good word for the American system of checking baggage. To their minds it was not so cheap, so convenient, or so efficient as the British system; but the fact that the American railroad companies will not allow passengers to take much luggage with them into the car Mr. Cooper regarded as tending much to the comfort of travellers.

"While the Americans are ahead of us in some respects," continued Mr. Cooper, alluding especially to the smoothness of travel, "there are some features in American railroad methods that we have no desire to adopt. There is an absence of care for safety even approaching recklessness in the running of trains. This is one of the first things one notices in travelling in this country. The trains run through streets and also over level crossings which are absolutely unprotected, in most cases without any apparent slackening of speed. At some places you may see a noticeboard 'Stop, look, listen,' or 'Look out for the cars.' The same remark applies to street cars, which in all the cities and even in the principal streets run at a very high speed. The public in this country have to look out for the cars—street and railroad cars—and not the railway men and motor men for the public. I asked a high railway official as to what would happen if a man were killed at a level crossing. I had in mind the Board of Trade inquiries, coroners' inquests, newspaper comment at home when a man is killed on the railway. I was turning all this over in my mind when the official, calmly replied, 'It would be his funeral, not mine.'"

"In this connection," continued Mr. Cooper, "I learned that the proportion of railway accidents is one in Great Britain to 200 in America. I was not surprised to hear it. The Sunday I was in Chicago four persons were run down and killed by street cars. The elevated railway in Chicago and here in New York may be of utility but it is certainly not beautiful and the noise renders the street nothing short of a nightmare. On the other hand I have been much impressed with the underground railway (the subway) here, and particularly impressed with the running of local and express trains. It is a great advance on the London tube, which is the best of underground railways in England."

Commenting on the handling of freight in this country, Mr. Cooper said he had been anxious for some information on the subject of ratio in freight equipment, and was much indebted to his friends of the American railway world for the information they had given him. "Unquestionably," he continued, "the American railways carry raw material—coal, coke, iron ore and such kinds of material—at a cheaper rate per mile than we do in Great Britain. This then are able to do for the simple reason, to my mind, that they have a long haul, a large car, and heavy trainloads. It was no common occurrence on our journey from Philadelphia to St. Louis and then to Chicago and Montreal, to meet freight trains of from fifty to sixty cars, each with a carrying capacity of 100,000 pounds. Some of these trains were carrying coal and iron ore for the distance of two or three hundred miles. American railway companies spend much less money on their cars than our British companies do; and in this they are right. Another factor in which they give us the lead is the ratio of dead to paying load. While our rate at the very best is as high as 55 per cent of the net, American car builders and railway managers get down to as low as 40 per cent with their dead load."

Further discussing the equipment of American railways, especially railways which are up to date in the motive power departments, Mr. Cooper told me that he had ascertained that some of the newer and more powerful locomotives now in service weighed one hundred and fifty tons. He had found, however, that American railway managers were coming very generally to the conclusion that the limit in this respect had been reached. More than this, he was inclined to think that American railway men already favored a movement in the other direction—in the direction of locomotives of much less than 150 tons weight.

Mr. Cooper goes back to Glasgow with nothing but enthusiasm for American railway men—both the officials and the men at work in the operating departments. "There is one thing I feel bound to say," was his remark to me about the officials; "their enthusiasm for their work and their devotion to it are unbounded. Wherever we went we found their willingness to impart and receive information was only exceeded by a desire to show their own railroad in a better light than any other. I think they were quite fair in their comparisons; but I could not but admire the sincerity of their belief that their road was really the railroad of America. The hospitality of the railway people is a thing to be remembered. Everywhere we met with the greatest courtesy and kindness. I have formed a good many friendships on this side, and I hope to have the pleasure of entertaining some of my American railway friends when they visit Glasgow."

"What impressed me most about American railwaymen," said Mr. Cooper, in remarking on the men actually engaged in the operation of the railways—engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen and men in the signal towers—"is the very high sense of duty they show. They seem also to be of a higher grade than the ordinary run of railway men in Great Britain. That may be accounted for by the difference in the rate of pay in the two countries. They seemed to me to be better dressed, or perhaps I should say better uniformed. They are, however, not any more civil than British railway employees, and no more willing than our men in giving information."

Hotel management in this country has not escaped Mr. Cooper's observation, as might be expected in view of the fact that the Glasgow & Southwestern owns and manages St. Enoch's Hotel and several other large hotels on its system. In every city the international delegates visited they were housed in the newest, leading hotels. Mr. Cooper, however, will not concede that the old country has anything to learn from American hotel organization and management. He is quite willing to admit that in the new hotels in Great Britain the great central hall or lounge has been copied from American hotels. But he has not seen anything else worth copying; while as regards free use of telephones and such conveniences, and also as regards service at meals, he goes back strongly of the opinions that in all these details the best hotels in Scotland and England are easily in advance of any of the best hotels in New York or any other American city which he has visited on his 4000 miles of travel. Americans when in England, he added, were often demanding and complaining at hotels. At home they seemed afraid to complain at hotels; and so far as Mr. Cooper's observation went they seemed inferior to put up with service much inferior to that of which they often complained when on their travels in Scotland or England.—Boston Transcript.

Soulful.

Slender Sarah saw Sandy Simon sitting sadly. Simon said, "Sweet Sarah, so sunny, sing something soulful." So Sarah sang, "Sweethearts Still." Simultaneously Simon sang stentoriously.

Suddenly Sarah stopped singing. She saw snakes slowly slithering sideways. She screamed, "Snakes, Simon! Strikely strongly!" Simon single shot struck squarely. Sarah shudderingly said, "Saved! Skillful Simon!" Simon simply said, "Serving Sarah seems sweet." Sarah shivered. Simon stood stupidly staring. Sarah satirically said, "Snappy Simon, so silent! Skip! Simply scoot!" Simon shrewdly scorned scotting.

Suddenly Simon spoke suppliantly, saluting Sarah's sunny strands. Sarah's senses scattered. Simon stammered, "Speak scarpally Sarah!" Sarah shyly succumbed.—M. H. Sidman in Life.

Ostend—Pa, what's an infernal machine? Pa—Why, a photograph running after midnight, my son.—Columbus Dispatch.

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The Human Skin.

In a recent issue of the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift Prof. Sommer records some interesting observations made by himself on a luminous effect produced after rubbing the human skin on meandering lamps. While grasping a small electric lamp one night, the professor happened to observe that the contact with his hand the bulb of the lamp would show a luminous comparable with a mist of light, illuminating certain parts of the skin as well as his fingers, even before the electric current was completed.

This remarkable phenomenon could be produced several times by rubbing the electric bulb with the hand. It should, however, be mentioned that not all electric bulbs are suitable for the experiment and that those which have been used for some time and showing the well-known dark coating of carbon particles are especially apt to fail.

When rubbing a new or nearly new lamp, containing no metallic conductors, strongly on the skin of the forehead or lower arm, and withdrawing the lamp suddenly from the skin, the bulb will show the luminous phenomenon. When withdrawing the lamp and stopping it suddenly, its outlines stand distinctly illuminated, while in the middle a bright spot is observed.

If after rubbing the lamp on one part of the body (e.g., the lower arm) some other part as the cheek be touched with it, the contact will even without any friction result in a luminous lighting up part of the face. When breathing strongly on a lamp that has been rubbed over some part of the body, a distinct luminosity is produced.

According to Prof. Sommer the phenomena in question would be partly of a physiological character, that is to say, belonging to the human or animal organism. On continuing his researches, he detected the photographic action of the luminosity, and as part of the same phenomena can be obtained also by friction on other substances, they would seem to be partly due to some general physical law.

Bricks.

From the time the clay is dug out of its bed until it finds its permanent place in some building's walls as a brick it is handled not less than a hundred times and by more than a score of different individuals.

Take into account the persons and processes directly and indirectly interested in brick-making, masonry building and inhabiting such buildings, and the human mind is baffled by figures reaching into the trillions—and a trillion is written 1,000,000,000,000.

Once made, a brick is practically indestructible. Nearly every brick that has ever been made by man from the beginning of time is still in existence on this earth. The men who made and laid them and who directed these operations have long since been gathered into dust. Some of them have doubtless contributed their bodies to the making of more bricks. But the steadfast and enduring square of baked clay persists, and will until the heavens and earth are shrivelled like a scroll.

Upon inscriptions in bricks our earliest knowledge of human history depends. Kings whose glory has passed so utterly that all but their names have perished still owe the perpetuation of their names to a mark in the perishable brick.

These are a few suggestions by way of thoughts. Possibly they explain why a good fellow is called a brick. In any event they prove that a brick is worth thinking about.—Chicago Journal.

Out of Gear.

"Fellow citizens," said the orator of the evening, bringing his fist down with a bang on the table before him, "what, I ask, are the Tories bringing our country to? And *ecce* answers, 'What?'"

"Excuse me, sir," interposed a man in the audience, rising to his feet, "but did I understand you to ask, 'What are the Tories bringing our country to?'"

"Yes, sir,"

"And you say the echo answers, 'What?'"

"That is what I said, sir."

The man in the audience scratched his head and looked round in perplexity.

"Then there's something mighty funny about the acoustics of this hall," he said.

Customer—I thought you said that last pair of rubber shoes you sold me were elastic?

Salesman—So they were; what was the matter with them?

Customer—Nothing; only I couldn't make them stretch from one end of the winter to the other.—Chicago Journal.

Sunday School Teacher—Willie, of whom was it that the Bible said: "His hand was against every man and every man's hand was against him?"

Little Willie Flathouse—I dunno, teacher, but I guess it was 'at been the janitor.—Baltimore American.

"Between the two," said the home-grown philosopher, "I prefer the has-been to the going-to-be-man."

"Because why?" inquired the youth.

"Because it is so much easier to shut the has-been up," explained the philosophy dispenser.—Detroit Tribune.

"There!" triumphantly exclaimed the poet, as he finished the last stanza, "what do you think I ought to get for that?"

"I don't pretend to be a judge," replied his friend, wearily, "but if I were I'd give you six months."

"Shall we have game for dinner?"

"Yes—some of that chicken croquet!"

—Cleveland Leader.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the most of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint, give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevent and cure Constipation, and Piles. Ask your druggist for a box. Only one pill a dose. Price 25c. If you try them you will not be without them.

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Women's Dep't.

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We call ourselves a republic. Are we? A republic is a country governed by representatives elected by the people. Are we? No. The men of our country elect the representatives, but the men are only a fraction of the people, and no matter how good a fraction it, it can never be the whole.

The Puritans caught the idea of religious liberty for themselves, but they denied it to others; yet they regarded themselves as upholding freedom. Church members only were at the time allowed to vote. After the close of the Revolutionary war it was the taxpayer only who could vote. Later, under Thomas Jefferson, the great democratic principles were advocated and white male citizens only might cast the ballot. The Republics blot out the word "white" and male citizens only may vote.

This country can never be a true republic while these limiting words stand. If the true republic were upheld, every citizen, male and female at the age of 21, should have the right of franchise. Disfranchised persons are described as "male idiots, male lunatics, male criminals, male children—and women." Why should there be that distinction? Why do governments exist? For the protection of property, for the fulfillment of law for the development of the people. Are not women interested in these matters? A woman, from cradle to the grave, has her life regulated by the government. Should she not have something to say about what shall be the kind of government she is controlled by?

In old times the men of this country made new laws for themselves, but imported the old, common law for the women, the common law preventing the married ones from holding or inheriting property or in collecting her wages if she earned them. During the last sixty years, since women's suffrage has been agitated, these laws have been improved so that now married as well as single women may hold property.

Last year Massachusetts passed a bill which the women of the state had been working for fifty years entitling a woman to a legal right in her own child.

There are now 500,000 children under 14 years of age at work in factories, and women who are struggling to get bills passed to prevent it have not been able to accomplish it. President Roosevelt has been lecturing on the subject of race suicide. Is there any race suicide like this? Since women are interested in the protection of property, in the administration of justice and in the development of the race, it would seem that she should have a share in making the laws.

There are women who are unfit for self-government, as there are men unfit, but in each case they are in the minority. Women have the best guarantee of good citizenship that exists, and it is motherhood.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
President National Woman Suffrage Association.

Women Must Vote.

There is no sex in moral thinking. Whoever is capable of clear, just, intelligent, unselfish thinking, and unites with it the active labor of a self-supporting citizen, has a right to voice and ballot in the adjustment of national affairs.

It is not a question of whether the feminine brain is equal to the masculine, largely considered. It is an incontrovertible fact that we had no woman Shakespeare, no woman Michael Angelo, no woman Mozart, and that even as dressmakers and cooks men lead the world.

But that has nothing to do with the matter of voting to elect a Mayor or a President, or to decide upon a tax law in any American city, or in deciding what privileges should or should not be granted the saloon keeper in a country village.

In all these matters the fact remains that the moral, noble, educated wives, mothers and sisters of the respectable citizens of our land, as well as equipped to aid in these decisions as the boys of twenty-one, who sit about pool rooms and race tracks, or the political rascals who make a business of politics, or the foreign day laborers who have just taken out their naturalization papers and are given tips by their employers how to vote.

Woman's suffrage must and will come before another decade.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.

Pearls of Thought.

Compassion will do more than punishment. Many a man thinks he is eloquent when he is only evaporating.

The decision of another life may depend on the precision of yours.

The robe of righteousness is not made so as to be worn by a turncoat.

The higher man climbs in knowledge the greater the unknown he seeks.

Riches do not always bring blessing, but God's blessing always brings riches.

Even the wedge of righteousness has a better chance if you use the right end.

Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object; it is not satisfied without perfect loyalty of heart; it aims at its own completeness.—Romola.

"A good book is like a happy face. It bears acquaintance. The more you study it the better you like it. It is an inspiration when present and a pleasant memory when away."

When you find yourself, as I daresay you sometimes do, overpowered as it were by melancholy, the best way is to go out and do something kind to somebody or other.—John Keble.

It is nothing to be a man to be greater or less than another, to be esteemed or otherwise, by the public or private world in which he moves. Does he or does he not, behold (and love and live the unchangeable, the essential, the divine?—George MacDonald.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

(continued.)

William Cooke's first wife died five months after birth of her second and last child, and William married second 4; 22; 1752, Lydia Corlies, dau. of Joseph and Margaret (Tillot) Corlies, son of George Corlies and second wife Deborah Hance. William himself died Sept. 22, 1767, and his widow Lydia married second April 6, 1772 Anne Middleton born 11; 10; 1725; son of John and Esther (Dilworth) Middleton.

It would be additional to know if this Middleton related to those of Matlock, Eng., given before with the Eng-land Woolley's.

William Cooke made his will Sept. 21, 1767, the day before he died, as found in Liber 13, p. 258, Trenton wills thus: I, William Cooke of Upper Freehold, N. J., weak in body but sound and disposing in mind; To beloved wife (name not given) 100 pounds in lieu of dower, and my best horse and side saddle, best bed and furniture, case of drawers and set of burnt china, six tea spoons and tea tongs, a glass bowl and pair of gold buttons; To son Jacob Cooke silver table spoon marked W. W. M., two silver tea spoons and the Bilestead table and one white tow covered; To son Job Cooke two pair of pillow cases, one diaper napkin, one table cloth, one small looking glass, the large Bible, one set of calico curtains, 4 silver tea spoons, the little trunk, and the cupboard, and one white tow covered; To son William Cooke my silver shoe buckles and silver knee buckles, the desk and 10 sheep, and one silver table spoon; To son Joseph Cooke two young cows, a silver table spoon; To daughter Margaret the next best bed and furniture, the silver jointed horse whip and one silver table spoon; To daughter Lydia the next best bed and furniture, one silver table spoon, and the tea table; To daughter Phoebe one silver table spoon, the best looking glass two pair sheets, diaper table cloth, two pair of pillow cases, 4 napkins, two covered; To daughter Hannah one silver table spoon and the large oval table, two pair pillow cases, the small looking glass with brass top, four napkins, two covered; To daughters Margaret, Lydia, Phoebe and Hannah 50 pounds each when 18, or when married, if either die then their portion be divided equally between my daughters and wife; To sons Jacob, Job, William and Joseph, all remainder of my estate together with my wearing apparel to be equally divided between them and to their heirs forever, to be theirs at 20 years. Whereas there is a bond due to my father-in-law, Thomas White, of 100 pounds from me and my said son Jacob Cooke, which bond I order shall be paid out of my said son Jacob's part; My will is my wife have the charge of maintaining and educating my children Lydia, Phoebe, Joseph, Hannah, Lydia and Hannah to have 6 months schooling, Joseph to learn to read and write and to cypher to the rule of three, and Hannah to have 18 months schooling, for which I do order my executor, hereafter named, to pay my said wife 10 pounds a year for each of them, and also she is to have 2 good milk cows, all during her widowhood, and also my executor pay my wife 10 pounds a year during her widowhood. I empower my executor to sell all my estate real and personal, except the goods herein before given, and the money arising be to their heirs to be paid and distributed agreeable to this my last will. I appoint my brother-in-law Thomas White Junr. and my brother-in-law Timothy Corlies my executors. Witnesses, John Leonard, Richard Robins, Thomas Emery, Leonard and Robins being Quakers. Inventory 1809 pounds, 8 shillings 8 pence.

Children of William Cooke and first wife Elizabeth White were: (a) Jacob Cooke b. 10; 25; 1744. (b) Job Cooke b. 2; 22; 1750, married and had a son Jesse Cooke, learned from will of Jesse Cooke of Shrewsbury N. J. made 11; 10; 1792, "being weak; To beloved wife Deborah Cooke use of one-third of all my plantation and salt meadow, at Long Branch, to her two best beds and furniture and three cows, and 50 pounds in money in lieu of her thirds. The plantation where I now dwell I give to my only son Job Cooke at Long Branch, that I came inherited to by my deceased father Job Cooke, when he is 21 years old; My executors to bring up and educate my children with the proceeds of the sale of the remainder of my property; To my 6 daughters Catherine, Hannah, Elizabeth, Patience, Deborah, Merian, when 18; to be equally divided among, the money not wanted; I appoint my brother-in-law Jacob Woolley, George Corlies executors. Witnesses, Jacob Jackson, Joseph Corlies, Timothy Corlies. (Liber 38, p. 251).

Children of William Cooke and second wife Lydia Corlies were: (c) Margaret Cooke b. Feb. 5, 1753; m. Mich. 13, 1777 George Williams. (d) William Cooke b. April 22, 1755. (e) Lydia Cooke b. 17; 6; 1757; d. Sept. 24, 1788; m. William Lippincott of Crosswicks, N. J. and had Phoebe Lippincott b. 1790 who d. Jan. 4, 1801 and m. 1812 Ferdinand Mervin, b. 1773 and d. Dec. 7, 1858 and had: I. Mary Mervin b. 2; 22; 1814 married James C. Carpenter b. 10; 25; 1800. II. Francis Mervin b. 2; 14; 1823 married b. 15; 1839 William Megan, b. 11; 8; 1820. III. William Cooke Mervin b. 10; 15; 1835, died unmarried.

To be continued.

NORTHWOOD, N. H., DEATHS.

Continued.

Simon Knowles, July 15, 1810.

Lydia Knowles, Aug. 11, 1795.

Winthrop Kilton, winter of 1778.

Thomas Knowlton, 64 y., Mar. 10, 1775.

Child of David Knowles, June 10, 1777.

Child of Jonathan Knowlton, Aug. 19, 1781.

Child of Susanna Knowlton, Aug. 8, 1784.

Mersey Kilton of Stephen, May 7, 1785.

Child of Valentine Kenison, Aug. 22, 1786.

Philip Kelley, 20 y., Jan. 2, 1788.

Child of Valentine Kenison, Apr. 27, 1790.

Widow Anna Knowlton, 75 y., Oct. 16, 1791.

Twins of David Knowles, Oct. 8, 1791.

Clark Knowles, 58 y., Feb. 6, 1792.

Twins of David Knowles, Nov. 29, 1792.

Widow Lydia Knowles, 80 y., Aug. 11, 1795.

John Knowlton of William, 15 y., Oct. 7, 1790.

Samuel Knowlton, of William, 3 y., Oct. 7, 1800.

Thomas Knowlton, of William, 8 y., Oct. 8, 1800.

Child Knowlton of William, Oct. 10, 1800.

Jonathan Knowlton, 65 y., June 20, 1804.

David Knowles, 58 y., June 14, 1810.

Jeremiah Knowlton, 18 y., July 8, 1810.

Deacon Simon Knowles, 55 y., July 17, 1810.

Betsey Knowlton, 12 y., Sept. 14, 1810.

Ruth Knowlton, wife of Asa, 23 y., Dec. 8, 1810.

Child of David Knowles, Jr., June 5, 1812.

Charles Knowles, 6 y., Aug. 26, 1813.

Jonathan Kenison, 56 y., Apr. 14, 1806.

Widow Ruth Knowlton, 52 y., Oct. 10, 1821.

Son of Levi Knowles, 8 mos., Dec. 21, 1823.

Mary Knowlton, wife of William, 90 y., Sept. 9, 1825.

Alfred Knowlton, of Miles, 10 mos., Sept. 28, 1825.

Child of Simon Knowles, Dec. 17, 1825.

Child of Jesse Knowles, Sept. 18, 1825.

Jeremiah Kenison, 55 y., Dec. 18, 1825.

John Knight, 66 y., Mar. 12, 1827.

Daughter of Jeremiah Kenison, 18 y., Feb. 15, 1828.

Thomas Knowlton, Jun., 20 y., July 1, 1829.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

5243. FARRINGTON, DASCOMB—

Can any one of the readers of the MERCURY give me the ancestry of Philip and Sophia Farrington? There are portraits of each in existence, that of the former being marked on the back thus:

AR. 83 Y.

P. F.

Dec. 12, 1781.

These portraits came into the possession of the family through Dea. Jacob Dascomb, of Andover, Mass., who was the grandson of James and Elizabeth (Farrington) Dascomb. She was born in 1789, married 1793. They lived at Wilton, N. H., and had a son George Dascomb, b. 1764, whose son Philip Farrington Dascomb was born 1800. Dea. Jacob Dascomb of Andover had a brother Calvin, whose son, b. 1821, was also named Philip Farrington Dascomb. What relation to this family was Philip Farrington (of the portrait) born 1748? Was Sophia his wife or sister? I think Elizabeth Farrington, b. 1739, who married James Dascomb, may have been his sister, but lack the proof.—L. B. C.

5244. HAWKINS, BENNETT—To

what family did David Hawkins of

Providence, R. I., belong? After his

marriage to Thankful Bennett in 1750

(Vital Records of R. I.) did he remove

to Winchester, Mass. (Woburn), or to

Winchester, N. H.? Rev. Joseph Ben-

nett was pastor of First Church at Wo-

burn, ordained 1822. Was he of same

family as Thankful, above? A John

Bennett, went from Mass. to New

Hampshire, 1787, and later removed to

Swansea, Mass.—L. B. C.

5245. LILLIBRIDGE, SHERMAN—

If the querist concerning Lillibridge-

Sherman finds will of Jonathan Sher-

man on Exeter, R. I., records, will he

kindly give the names of legatees in

the MERCURY?—S.

5246. CARD—Can E. M. T. who

gave some Card notes recently give

parentage of Benjamin Card who had wife

Tacy? Who was Tacy? Their daughter,

Mary, born Dec. 25, 1762, married

Clark Kenyon, born July 9, 1762. I

would very much appreciate any in-

formation of Clark Kenyon. Ann, the

youngest daughter of Moses and Su-

sanna (Walt) Barber, married—Ken-

yon. What was his given name, and

what were the names of their children?

—S.

5247. WHIPPLE—Will E. G. give

children of Ezra Whipple and Lydia

Dow, married 1762?—W.

5248. ROGERS—Samuel Rogers, son

of James and Elizabeth (Harper) Rogers,

married Lydia Barber, daughter

of Benjamin (Moses). They had

Samuel Rogers, Jr., born about 1758,

who married his cousin Joanna Ken-

yon, daughter of Peleg Kenyon and

Joanna Barber, daughter of Benjamin.

I would like any information of this

family, both of Samuel Rogers, Sr., and

Jr. Mary b. Feb. 16, 1764, married

David Kenyon, and Nathan b. Mar. 12,

1769, married Dorothy Cleveland, of

Canterbury, Conn. These are all the

children I have found of Samuel and

Lydia (Barber) Rogers. A record I have

says "Smith Barber married a sister

of Nathan Rogers." If so she must have

been 2d wife. Smith Barber married

(1) Hannah Kenyon, sister of David

who married Nathaniel's sister Mary.

Perhaps a sister-in-law was meant.

Will some one help? Ap. 30, 1750, Solomon

Carpenter of South Kingstown, R. I.,

gives to Joanna Rogers in his will,

fifty pounds. His only child named

in will was Elizabeth Braman, daugh-

ter.—S.

5249. SHERMAN—Samuel and Mar-

tha (Tripp) Sherman and Ebenezer, b.

1701, married Rebecca Lawton, May

28, 1732; married (2) Elizabeth Havens

Mar. 18, 1740. What were the child-

ren's names? One son only I have,

David. Whom did he marry, and who

were his children? I have two of them,

Humphrey, who married White Dur-

fee, and Samuel, b. 1758, d. 1822.

Would like his further record. David,

with these 2 sons came to Washington

Co., N. Y., but Humphrey later re-

moved to Wayne Co., N. Y. What be-

came of Samuel?—S.

5250. ALLEN—Increase Allen, b.

will, 1722-24, names daughter Susanna

Sherman. She was born June 4, 1689.

What was her husband's name?—S.

ANSWERS.

5188. CHAMPLIN. GIBBS - Jabez

Champlin, who married Aug. 26, 1750,

Hannah Gibbs, was born Aug. 31, 1725,

son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Dan-

son) Champlin, who was son of Con-

stantine and — (—) Champlin, son

of the first Geoffrey. Is E. F. sure that

Hannah Gibbs was daughter of George

and Hannah (Claggett) Gibbs? My

record makes her daughter of the

second wife, Ruth Hart. Hannah,

wife of Col. Jabez, died Jan. 28, 1796,

aged 63. She was born, therefore, in

1733-4, and could scarcely have been

the daughter of Hannah Claggett, who

died in 1732.—J. D. C.

Middletown.

The Providence Telephone Company

have had a busy week, pushing along

their work on Wapping road rapidly.

The erection of the 25 foot telephone

poles has necessitated the destruction

of many large and beautiful trees both

in Middletown and Portsmouth. The

Wapping road branch of the line will

end at Sandy Point Farm, Mr. Regi-

nald C. Vanderbilt.

St. George's School will close for the

summer, June 21.

The Sunday School and choir of the

Methodist Episcopal Church are plan-

ning to observe Children's Day Sunday

and will present an interesting pro-

gram.

Miss Lydia R. Manchester, better

known as "Little" Manchester, only

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H.

Manchester of Middletown, was quietly

married in the presence of her man-

age family and a few intimate friends

on Sunday last, to Mr. John Wilson

McCartney. The ceremony was per-

formed by Rev. Allen Jacobs at St.

Mary's Church, Portsmouth, the bride

being given away by her brother, Mr.

Westcott Manchester. Mr. and Mrs.

McCartney will spend their honey-

moon in New Hampshire and on their

return will reside at Bradford Station

where they have a cottage.

Newport County Pomona Grange,

No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, hold

their next regular meeting Tuesday

evening of next week with the James-

town Grange. The meeting is usually

a day session, but being more conven-

ient for Jamestown people in the eve-

ning it was so appointed. The leading

social feature of the evening will be the

reading contest by the officers of Po-

mona Grange. Judges will be ap-

pointed from several granges and two

prizes offered. First prize for the best

reader, second prize for the best selection.

Music will be furnished by the

Jamestown orchestra and the lecturer's

hour will be open to the public.

Last Sunday being Whitsun-day

special music was rendered by the

choir of the Berkeley Chapel assisted

by the choir from St. George's School,

Master Gardner Fuller, a young lad

from England, carrying the solo parts,

"Our Blessed Redeemer." There was a

profusion of flowers upon the altar.

It is proposed to agitate hold the fair

for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage

at "Gray Craig," the beautiful country

home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell

Clark of New York. The fair was

held here two years ago with substan-

tial financial results and will doubtless

draw a large gathering again this year.

It will be held at or near July 13.

Aquitledge Grange will give its an-

nual strawberry festival Thursday eve-

ning of next week when it will hold its

regular meeting at the town house

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart at-

tended the commencement exercises at

Kingston College Tuesday when

their son, Mr. Crawford P. Hart gradu-

ated from the preparatory school.

Miss Alice Lovelace Albion returned

Tuesday from Boston where she had at-

tended the wedding of her cousin,

Miss Alice Sherman of Roxbury.

The members of the Ladies Aid and

the Epworth League of the M. E.

Church held a Bazaar sale in New-

port Thursday.

A two days' outing was enjoyed last

week at Seacombe by a party of 15

students from St. George's School under

the care of two of the Masters, Mr. Ar-

thur S. Roberts and Mr. Edward

Sturtevant.

The Women's Christian Temperance

Union elected Friday last their officers

for the year 1905, which were as follows:

President, Mrs. R. J. Grinnell; first